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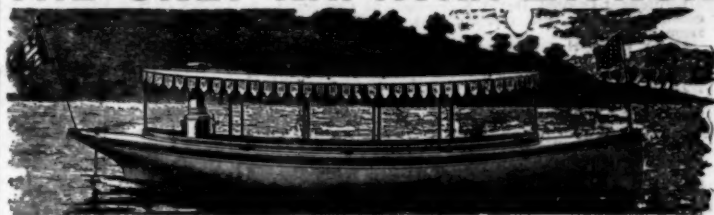
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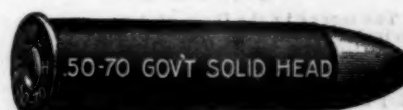
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THE ARMY.

JENAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS.—JULY 29.

The following Army nominations sent to the Senate July 29 were confirmed the same day:

Medical Department.

Captain Augustus A. De Loffre, Assistant Surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, June 1, 1892, vice Alinsworth, who vacated his commission as major on accepting the original appointment of chief of the Record and Pension Office, under act of May 9, 1892.

Artillery.

1st Lieutenant Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Artillery, to be captain July 13, 1892, vice Thurston, deceased.
2d Lieutenant Elmer W. Hubbard, 1st Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant, July 13, 1892, vice Harrold, 3d Artillery, retired from active service.
3d Lieutenant John C. Cree, 3d Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant July 13, 1892, vice Potts, 3d Artillery, promoted.

Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel David S. Gordon, 3d Cavalry, to be colonel, July 28, 1892, vice Sanford, 6th Cavalry, retired from active service.
Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel, July 28, 1892, vice Gordon, 3d Cavalry, promoted.
Captain Francis Moore, 9th Cavalry, to be major, July 28, 1892, vice Carpenter, 5th Cavalry, promoted.
1st Lieutenant Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cavalry, to be captain, July 28, 1892, vice Moore, 9th Cavalry, promoted.
2d Lieutenant Cecil Stewart, 3d Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant, July 28, 1892, vice Benson, 4th Cavalry, appointed regimental quartermaster.
3d Lieutenant Samuel Reber, 4th Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant, July 28, 1892, vice Taylor, 9th Cavalry, promoted.

Ordered, That the following nomination be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

William C. Spencer, late captain in the 17th Infantry, to be captain of infantry, to rank from July 29, 1892.

AUGUST 3.

Major Thomas Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence and lieutenant colonel.

Captain John F. Weston, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence and major.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., July 5, 1892.

The following order has been received from the Secretary of War, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

So much of paragraph 955 of the Regulations (amended by General Orders, No. 38, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1890) as requires works of engineering carried on under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of the Chief of Engineers to be inspected in the manner there prescribed by officers of the Inspector-General's Department, is hereby revoked; and the said inspections will, hereafter, be made by the Division Engineers, and the Chief of Engineers, and as provided in paragraphs 6, 14, 19, 27, and 28 of the Regulations for the Corps of Engineers prescribed by the Secretary of War, February 4, 1890; but the inspection of disbursement accounts as by the Inspector-General's Department, as prescribed in paragraphs 955, 956, and 957, Army Regulations, shall continue as heretofore.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
R. WILLIAMS, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, July 28, 1892.

The selected competitors for the Department rifle and cavalry competitions, directed in General Orders No. 11, current series, from these headquarters, to be held at Fort Keogh, Mont., will be excused from all drills, fatigue and guard duties, for at least six days before being sent to that post, in order to enable them to practice, as far as the company allowance of ammunition will permit, in known distance and skirmish firing.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merritt:
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Post Q. M. Sergt. William R. Tilghman, now at Ft. Porter, N. Y., will proceed to Ft. McHenry, Md., and relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. D. Tuttle, who will proceed to Ft. Porter, N. Y., for duty. Post Q. M. Sergt. T. Grant will proceed to Ft. Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Thomas Wilson, C. S., will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East for temporary duty as chief commissary of subsistence of that Department (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

Comy. Sergt. Richard Anderson, now on duty at Ft. Marcy, N. M., is, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list, to take effect Aug. 20, 1892 (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of July 31 as follows: By Maj. J. P. Canby, Paymr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal., troops detached from post and general service clerks and messenger at Department headquarters. By Maj. J. P. Baker, Paymr., at Ft. Marcy, N. M., and troops detached from post (S. O. 95, July 28, D. Aliz.).

The following orders are made for the payment of the troops in the Dept. of the Platte, for the muster of July 31: Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton will pay troops at Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; Ft. Meade, S. D.; Ft. Robinson, Neb., and Camps Elkins and Bettens, Wyo. Maj. John S. Wither will pay troops at Ft. Douglas, Utah; Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Ft. Logan, Colo. Maj. William H. Comegys will pay troops at Ft. Omaha, Bellevue R. & Range and Ft. Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 64, July 26, D. Platte.).

Payments of troops in the Dept. of California, on the muster of July 31, are assigned to paymasters as follows: Maj. Charles I. Wilson, Benicia Arsenal and Benicia Barracks, Cal. Maj. W. M. Maynard, Presidio of San Francisco, Ft. Mason, Alcatraz Island and Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 82, July 27, D. Cal.).

Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., will proceed to Ft. Myer, Va. Ft. McHenry, Md., Washington Barracks, D. C., and Ft. Monroe, Va., and pay the troops at those stations to July 31 (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.).

Maj. A. E. Bates, Paymr., will proceed to West Point Aug. 1, on public business (S. O. 97, July 28, D. East.).

The troops in the Dept. of Texas will be paid to include the muster of July 31 as follows: At Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., by Lieut.-Col. C. M. Terrell, Depy. Paymr.-Gen. At Ft. Clark, Camp at Eagle Pass, Camp Pecos Colorado, Ft. Hancock, Ft. Bliss and Ft. McIntosh, Tex., by Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr. (S. O. 78, July 28, D. Tex.).

Maj. George W. Baird is assigned to duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, with station at Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 70, July 30, D. Mo.).

The troops in the Dept. of the Missouri will be paid, to include the muster of July 31, as follows: Col. William A. Rucker, Asst. Paymr.-Gen., Chief Paymr., at Ft. Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich. Maj. George W. Candee, Paymr., at the Leavenworth Military Prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. James R. Roche, Paymr., at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Saint Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., at Ft. Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (S. O. 70, July 30, D. Mo.).

Medical Department.

Col. Joseph R. Smith, Surg., will make an inspection of Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 81, July 26, D. Cal.).
Capt. William L. Knedder, Asst. Surg., will, in addition to his duties as medical officer at Ft. Mason, perform those of attending surgeon for officers on duty in San Francisco (S. O. 81, July 26, D. Cal.).

Col. Joseph R. Smith, Surg., Med. Dir., will make an inspection of Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 82, July 27, D. Cal.).

Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., Ft. Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Camp Bettens, Wyo., for temporary duty at that camp, relieving Capt. Henry I. Raymond, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 62, July 20, D. Platte.).

Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., will proceed from Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Ft. Riley, Kas., on business connected with the Medical Department of the Army (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, is granted Maj. Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg. (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.).

P. A. Surg. Henry B. Pitts is assigned, temporarily, to take charge of the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to take effect during the absence therefrom on leave of Maj. Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg., surgeon in charge (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.).

The leave for seven days granted Maj. C. E. Munn, Surg., and extended thirteen days, is extended three days (S. O. 98, Aug. 1, D. East.).

Capt. Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg., now at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., will proceed at once to Ft. Reno, O. T., for temporary duty during the absence on detached service of 1st Lieut. Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 71, Aug. 1, D. Mo.).

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg., Ft. Macdonald, Mich. (S. O. 71, Aug. 1, D. Mo.).

The extension of leave granted Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., is further extended 20 days (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

The Hospital Corps detachment at Camp Okla-homa, O. T., is transferred to Ft. Reno, O. T. (S. O. 68, July 26, D. Mo.).

Hospl. Stwd. Emil Appall (appointed July 27, 1892), now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is assigned to duty at that post (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Stwd. Hans Weber, now at Columbus Barracks, O., will proceed to Ft. Ringgold, Texas, for duty (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas will grant a furlough for three months, to take effect after re-enlistment, to Hospl. Stwd. Alfred Baur, Ft. Ringgold, Tex. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The following board of engineers is appointed to consider and report, in accordance with the terms of said act, upon the obstructions in the Columbia River between Three Mile Rapids and Celilo Falls, namely: Col. George H. Mendell, C. E.; Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E.; Lieut.-Col. William R. King, C. E.; Maj. Charles J. Allen, C. E., and Messrs. William R. Hutton, E. Porter Alexander and Virgil C. Bogue, civil engineers. The board will meet in San Francisco, Cal., on or about October 17 (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, O. D., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed by War Department order dated July 22, 1884, for the purpose of testing rifled cannon, etc., and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, O. D., is detailed as a member of said board (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 27, is granted Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall, Ft. Reno, O. T. (S. O. 68, July 26, D. Mo.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdqs. A and B, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D and E, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; G and H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.; J, Eagle Pass, Tex.; K, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; L, Ft. Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

2d Lieuts. J. M. Carter and C. A. Hedekin, selected as competitors in the cavalry competitions at Fort Wingate, N. M., will proceed to that point on Aug. 8 (S. O. 77, July 26, D. Tex.).

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. John P. Ryan, from Troop D to B; Kirby Walker, from Troop B to D (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs. A, D, H and L, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, I (D) and M (D) Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Indian troop. (D) On drs. Yosemite Park. (D) On drs. Sequoia Park.

1st Lieut. H. C. Benson will proceed from Camp at Sequoia National Park to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., as a witness before G. C. M. at that place (S. O. 80, July 28, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Milton F. Davis will proceed to Bellevue R. & Range, Bellevue, Neb., not later than Aug. 8, as a competitor in the cavalry competitions to be held at that place (S. O. 81, July 26, D. Cal.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs. B, C, E, G, H, and L, Ft. Reno, Okla.; T, D and H, Ft. Hill, Okla.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

2d Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay is appointed as aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Brooke (G. O. 9, July 28, D. Platte.).

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 67, C. S., Dept. Missouri, as relates to the detail of 2d Lieut. James G. Harbord as range officer during the approaching rifle and cavalry competitions at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is revoked (S. O. 71, Aug. 1, D. Mo.).

The leave granted Capt. George H. Paddock is extended five days (S. O. 69, July 28, D. Mo.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdqs. A, E, F, G, H, and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and F, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Barrington K. West is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (S. O. 114, July 25, D. Dak.).

Gen. E. A. Carr, in a regimental order taking leave of his old regiment, the 6th Cav., says: "In taking leave of his regiment after 18 years of service in Arizona, New and Old Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming, the undersigned desires to express his appreciation of its faithful and efficient performance of duty under all circumstances, some of which were most trying, and its cheerfulness, readiness and alacrity in encountering hardships and dangers, of which it is believed, more than the average has fallen to its share. To his staff and non-commissioned officers thanks are due, as well as to the officers and soldiers of the 6th Cavalry, and he hopes that their patience may be finally rewarded by more enduring stations and duties."

Capt. George S. Anderson will proceed from New York City to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; F, Fort Myer, Va.; H and L, Ft. Hill, Okla.; T.—Indian troop.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Guy V. Henry (S. O. 98, Aug. 1, D. East.).

Major John M. Bacon, Acting Inspector-General, Dept. of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., will proceed to and make an inspection of Fort Logan, Colo., Du Chene and Douglas, Utah, Camp Pilot Butte and D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Sidney, Neb. Maj. Bacon will also inspect the disbursing officers' money accounts at Denver, Colo., and Salt Lake City, Utah (S. O. 64, July 26, D. Platte.).

Capt. Edward G. Mayhew, recruiting officer, 10 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will visit the rendezvous, 174 West 3d street, Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 5 (S. O. 176, Aug. 1, Rec. Ser.).

1st Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., to take effect Sept. 1, relieving 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf., who will join his company. 1st Lieut. Bullock will report on Aug. 15 (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; L, Ft. George, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Capt. Edward A. Godwin, Fort Meade, S. D., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for consultation in connection with his duties as inspector of horses for the cavalry service (S. O. 114, July 25, D. Dak.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqs. A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H, Ft. Du Chene, Utah; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Fort Myer, Va.

The leave granted Capt. John S. Loud is extended ten days (S. O. 64, July 26, D. Platte.).

Col. Biddle, in a recent post order, Camp Bettens, Wyo., directs: "In view of the apparent increasing demand on the part of officers for brush arbors and the extent to which this privilege has been pushed, it is hereby directed that the building of brush arbors and shades for the accommodation and benefit of officers be discontinued, and the enlisted men be given an opportunity to build for themselves in the rear of their respective quarters such shade or shades as may be authorized by troop commanders. The camp commander feels that the amount of work expended for the sole accommodation of officers in covering large areas of ground and in building to a finished nicety these brush arbors, if more judiciously distributed, would have been ample to provide for all in camp cool and refreshing shades during the heat of the day. The practice seems to be increasing and is sufficient reason for this order."

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Misker.

Hdqs. A, B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; Jan F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; D, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Francis M. Weaver, Fort Custer, Mont. (S. O. 116, July 27, D. Dak.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs. A, G, I, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and N, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Loomis L. Langdon (S. O. 98, Aug. 1, D. East.).

The leave granted Major Wm. L. Haskin is extended five days (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. W. Dillenback will proceed to New York City and inspect certain horses for Light Bat. K (S. O. 100, Aug. 4, D. East.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Richard Loder.

Hdqs. C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Probs, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

Leave for 20 days, to commence about Aug. 9, is granted 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketchum (S. O. 97, July 28, D. East.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdqs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, and J, Ft. McHenry, Md.; D and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Leave until Sept. 1 is granted 2d Lieut. Colden L. H. Ruggles to take effect upon the completion of the target firing of Bat. B (S. O. 100, Aug. 4, D. East.).

PERSONAL ITEMS:

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TRACY registered at the Gilsey House, New York City, on Tuesday.

1st LIEUTENANT JESUP NICHOLSON, U. S. M. C., is living at Hamilton, Loudoun Co., Va., a pleasant town about 40 miles from Washington.

THE address of Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., is Post Office Building, Boston, Mass. Comdr. Wilde is Light-House Inspector for the Boston district.

P. A. ENGINEER W. M. McFarland, U. S. N., whose illness was noted a few weeks ago, has returned from a short leave in the country much improved in health.

CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAMSON, U. S. N., Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Departments, has in process of installation a number of electric fans which have been submitted for approval.

PROF. O. G. DODGE, recently appointed from the line of the Navy, is to be assigned to duty in charge of the electric light plant of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, a position he is eminently qualified to fill.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR THOS. C. WALTON, U. S. N., is still abroad, and the date of his return is uncertain. His address is in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London. Dr. Walton does not retire until May 31, 1900.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. F. TAYLOR, U. S. R. M., is convalescing from two severe surgical operations which confined him to the house for more than a year. He has the brightest prospects of an early and entire recovery.

MISS ANNIE BEUGLESS, daughter of the late Chaplain John Beugless, U. S. Navy, was married at Burlington, N. J., July 30, to Mr. Geo. C. Gunn. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother in Burlington.

At Hamilton, Va., the following Navy people are summering: Rear Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.; Mrs. C. N. Offley, wife of Asst. Engr. Offley, of the Chicago; Miss Marie Webster, daughter of P. A. Engr. H. Webster, U. S. N.

THE retirement of Chief Engr. Jefferson Brown, U. S. N., promotes to that grade P. A. Engr. Richard Inch, U. S. N., now serving a cruise on the flagship *Lancaster*, China station. Mr. Inch will not be ordered home for examination.

A BOARD of paymasters to examine Stephen Ryan, of New York, for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy has been appointed to meet in Washington, D. C. The board consists of Paymasters H. T. Wright, Stephen Rand, Jr., Passed Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler and Assistant Paymaster J. S. Phillips. The board to examine Mr. Ryan physically consists of Surgeons W. A. McClurg, Samuel H. Dickson and Frank Anderson.

GUNNER JOHN WESTFALL, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list of the Navy from July 21, and will continue to reside at Kittery, Me. He rendered excellent service on the occasion of the wreck of the *Trenton*, to which vessel he was attached, and his skill as a diver enabled Rear Admiral Kimberley to make his celebrated report to the Secretary of the Navy on the actual injuries sustained by the flag ship.

LIEUTENANT JEROME E. MORSE, U. S. N., retired has been elected president of the "Morse Society," recently organized in N. Y. City and duly incorporated, the object being to hold an annual reunion for social intercourse and the interchange of interesting narratives connected with the family in the past or present, and the collection and preservation of documents, historical or otherwise, relating to the same, with the ultimate purpose of completing to date and republishing the "Morse Memorial," edited by the Rev. Abner Morse in 1850, which memorial carries the family back over 300 years and contains about 10,000 names.

THE address of Captain W. B. Penrose, who is now abroad, is 1 Kunschnel strasse, Weimar, Germany.

LIEUTENANT W. P. DUVALL, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Old Point, Va., on Monday on a short visit to relatives in Brooklyn, and from there goes to Salisbury, Conn.

THE appointment by the President of Sergt. Wm. E. Dove, Co. E, 12th Inf., to be a 2d lieutenant of infantry, is a deserving one. The young man passed a creditable mental examination last year, but failed to come up to the physical requirements. He was given another opportunity and passed a local board satisfactorily. The sergeant is a son of the late Capt. Dove, 12th Inf., and to his widowed mother and friends generally his appointment gives satisfaction. —*Kansas City Times*.

THE retirement of Col. G. B. Sanford, of the cavalry, followed close after his promotion to that grade, in succession to Gen. Carr, appointed brigadier-general. During his thirty-one years and some months' service, Col. Sanford has been identified with the cavalry arm and proved himself an efficient and praiseworthy officer. As an expert in cavalry tactics he had no superior. For gallantry during the war he received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel. His retirement promotes Lieut.-Col. D. S. Gordon to colonel.

COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT, 25th U. S. Infantry, enjoys the distinction of having been promoted from lieutenant-colonel to colonel in less time than any other colonel of infantry now on the active list, the time being about four years and a half. This is rather quicker than in the years gone by, for we note that Col. Shafter, of the 1st Infantry, was about thirteen years a lieutenant-colonel and Col. Otis, of the 20th, about fourteen years. In the cavalry Col. Geo. G. Hunt, 20 Regt., was four years almost to a day lieutenant-colonel; Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Regt., only about two years and eight months; Col. C. H. Carlton, 8th, about three years; Col. James Biddle, 9th Regt., not quite four years; and Col. J. K. Mizner, 10th Regt., a little over four years. The other colonels of cavalry took somewhat longer to get their step from lieutenant-colonel. In the artillery the average has been a little over four years.

MAJOR H. B. FREEMAN, 16th U. S. Inf., has left New York City for Watch Hill, R. I.

CAPTAIN F. H. MILLS, U. S. A., lately retired from active service, is residing in Leavenworth, Kas.

CAPTAIN GORDON WINSLOW, U. S. A., in Europe for a long time past, is now in San Francisco, Cal.

LIEUTENANT L. G. BERRY, 4th U. S. Art., on leave from Ft. Monroe, Va., is visiting at Corning, N. Y.

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A., has rejoined at Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT W. S. MCNAIR, 31 U. S. Artillery, left Washington, D. C., this week on a short vacation.

CAPTAIN J. F. CLEGHORN, U. S. A., retired, a gallant soldier during the war, is located at Clinton, Wisconsin.

CAPTAIN JOHN KINZIE, 2d U. S. Infantry, has left Omaha, Neb., for the East to spend several months on leave.

MAJOR GEORGE E. GLENN, Paymaster, now East on leave, will not return to St. Paul until late in October.

LIEUTENANT EDGAR HUBERT, 8th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Robinson, Neb.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. DODGE, Jr., 24th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bayard, N. M.

LIEUTENANT LE ROY S. LYON, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Ft. Warren, Mass., on Tuesday from a short post leave.

CAPTAIN J. R. RICHARDS, JR., 4th U. S. Cav., Recruiting Officer, at Terre Haute, Ind., left there this week on a short leave.

CAPTAIN WM. DAVIS, JR., 10th U. S. Cav., is expected to resume command of his troop at Fort Custer, Mont., in a few days.

COLONEL J. K. MIESER, 10th U. S. Cav., has left Washington, D. C., for Ft. Monroe, Va., where he is staying at the Hygeia Hotel.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHAS. R. SUTER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

Mrs. CARLTON and Miss Carlton, lately visiting in the East, have joined Colonel C. H. Carlton, 8th U. S. Cav., at Fort Meade, S. D.

COLONEL W. S. KING, U. S. A., retired, of Philadelphia, is a recent visitor to New York City, with quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUTENANT W. P. STONE, 4th U. S. Art., in charge of construction matters at Key West Barracks, Fla., visited friends at Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., this week.

LIEUTENANT ABNER PICKERING, 2d U. S. Inf., recently read before the Officers' Lyceum at Ft. Omaha a very interesting paper on "The Indian as a Soldier."

GENERAL LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War, who was expected to visit the forts in New York Harbor this week, has postponed his visit to some future time.

LIEUTENANT J. E. RUNCIE, 1st U. S. Art., on leave until the middle of September next, is spending a portion of it on the Pacific Coast, where he has many warm friends.

LIEUTENANT M. L. HERSEY, 9th U. S. Inf., on college duty at Orono, Me., was expected this week at Augusta, Me., for a few days' stay in camp with the Maine Volunteer Militia.

LIEUTENANT F. C. KIMBALL, 5th U. S. Infantry, who is on college duty at Northfield, Vt., was expected at Davids Island, N. Y. H., this week, to be examined for promotion.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, the efficient adjutant of the Artillery School, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on leave, to return before the end of the month.

CAPTAIN C. E. NORDSTROM, 10th U. S. Cavalry, arrived this week at Fort Keogh from Fort Assiniboine for duty on the rifle range during the Dept. of Dakota rifle competitions.

LIEUTENANT A. D. ANDREWS, A. D. C. to the Major General Commanding the Army, was expected at Washington Barracks, D. C., this week to be examined for promotion.

LIEUTENANT A. G. C. QUAY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has arrived at Omaha and entered upon duty as A. D. C. to Gen. John Brooke. Doubtless he finds the position a very agreeable one.

CAPTAIN H. P. KINGSBURY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, will leave New York in a few days for Fort Niagara, to superintend the Department of the East rifle competitions, which commence Aug. 17.

CAPTAIN W. P. VAN NESS, 1st U. S. Art., reported at Governor's Island, N. Y., last Friday, and has assumed command of Battery M at Ft. Columbus, to which his recent promotion carried him.

COLONEL GEORGE B. SANFORD, U. S. A., recently retired from active service at his own request, only reached his fiftieth birthday in January last. He is at present located for the summer at Litchfield, Conn.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., commandant of Ft. Myer, Va., has projected and is carrying into execution a series of short marches to historical points for the cavalry troops of his command, which undoubtedly will be beneficial professionally and physically.

THE Mississippi River Commission, composed of Gen. Comstock, Col. Suter, and Col. Ernst of the Army Corps, Maj. Harrod of New Orleans, Judge Taylor of Indiana, Henry Fladd of St. Louis, and Maj. Whiting of the Coast Survey, sat in New York City this week for the purpose of making the apportionment of \$2,000,000 appropriated by the River and Harbor bill which recently passed Congress.

CHAPLAIN H. H. HALL, U. S. A., left Fort Reno early in the week to spend August on leave.

CAPTAIN J. S. LOUD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is East from Camp Bettens, Wyo., on a seventeen days' leave of absence.

GENERAL A. McD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., on a visit East from Los Angeles, Cal., is a recent guest at the Gilsey House, N. Y. City.

CAPTAIN A. H. RUSSELL, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., visited friends at Governor's Island this week and afterwards went to Washington.

CAPTAIN THOS. G. TOWNSSEND, 6th U. S. Infantry, absent on a few weeks' leave from Newport Barracks, Ky., is making a trip on the St. Lawrence River.

CAPTAIN EARL D. THOMAS, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was due at Little Rock the latter part of this week, to spend a few days in camp with the Arkansas State Guards.

LIEUTENANT H. MCL. POWELL, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, recently gave a tally-ho coaching party to a number of his Omaha friends, which was highly enjoyed.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, is at present in command of Fort Niagara, N. Y., during the absence on a few weeks' leave of Col. Horace Jewett, 21st Inf.

CAPTAIN S. W. FOUNTAIN, 8th U. S. Cavalry, with his troop (H), returned to Fort Myer, Va., this week from an instructive five days' practice march to the Bull Run battlefields.

CAPTAIN HUGH G. BROWN, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth again this week for Brookfield, Mo., to spend a week with the Missouri National Guard in camp at that point.

COLONEL JOHN S. BILLINGS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Billings, have had the honor of grandparents conferred upon them by the birth of a son recently to their daughter, Mrs. Bradfield Hartley.

LIEUTENANT GEO. B. DUNCAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, arrived in Washington, D. C., from Sackett's Harbor the latter part of last week to report to Maj.-Gen. Schofield at the Headquarters of the Army.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Myer, Va., left there this week for a month's sojourn at Ocean City, Md. During his absence the post will be commanded by Capt. J. F. Bell, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

CAPTAIN D. W. BURKE, 14th U. S. Infantry, on recruiting duty in New York City, was expected at Davids Island this week to be examined for promotion. He is now not far off the head of the active list of captains of infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. W. BENHAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, recently promoted, has been identified with that regiment for over 33 years. He joined it as captain by transfer in 1859, was promoted major in 1888, and lieutenant-colonel of it in 1892.

GENERAL JOHN BROOKE, in an order published elsewhere, makes a handsome recognition of the services of Capt. Fayette W. Roe, 3d U. S. Inf., who lately relinquished duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Brooke on account of his promotion to captain.

CAPTAIN CONSTANTINE CHASE, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been on special duty at Atlanta since his re-transfer from the Quartermaster's Department to the artillery a few months ago, has taken command of Battery I of his regiment, at Fort McPherson, this week.

GENERAL AND Mrs. BROOKE and Capt. and Mrs. Ayres left Omaha recently for a month's trip through Colorado and Utah. Denver, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs and the new mining camp at Creede are to be visited, and fishing and hunting will form part of the summer pleasure.

LIEUTENANT C. F. PARKER, 1st U. S. Artillery, who relinquishes college duty at the Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y., early in September next, will shortly after that join Andrus's battery at Fort Hamilton. Lieut. Parker's service heretofore as 2d lieutenant has been in the 2d Artillery.

CAPTAIN R. W. SHUFELDT, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, retired, read some time before the Philo-sophical Society of Washington, D. C., an excellent paper entitled "Types of Indian Beauty." This has now been published in pamphlet form with illustrations and is an exceedingly interesting little volume.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, is now en route from Mt. Vernon Barracks to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with a batch of Indian soldiers recently transferred from Co. I, 12th, to Co. I, 11th Inf. To many of them it will seem like returning home after a period of absence in a foreign land.

MAJOR GEO. M. RANDALL, 4th U. S. Infantry, is now en route to the East from Fort Sherman, Idaho, for duty at the World's Columbian Exposition. He will first come to New York for conference with Major Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who is a member of the board of control and management of the War Department exhibit.

OF THE Army officers on the retired list Gen. C. C. Augur, is spending August at Plymouth, Mass.; Gen. R. D. Rucker is at Nonquitt, Mass.; Col. P. R. De Trobriand at Bay Ridge, L. I.; Col. G. B. Sanford at Littlefield, Conn.; Col. Rufus Saxton at Atlantic City; Col. N. B. Sweltzer at Buena Vista Hotel, near Perryman, Md.; Col. J. C. Tidball at Woodbourne, N. Y.; Capt. L. A. Abbott at Montpelier, Vt.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. SNYDER, 10th Infantry, commanding the General Recruiting Depot at Columbus Barracks, O., in an order relieving Lieut. Theodore Mosher, 22d Inf., from duty as depot adjutant, preparatory to his entering upon duty as adjutant-general of the District of Columbia militia, says: "In relieving Lieut. Mosher, the depot commander desires to express his high appreciation of the thorough and intelligent manner in which he has discharged all his various and difficult duties at this depot."

COL. G. BELL, retired, has arrived in Washington from Hagerstown, Md.

LIEUTENANT Z. B. VANCE, JR., 11th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

CAPTAIN C. O. HEWITT, 19th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in Indianapolis, Ind., for recruiting duty.

LIEUTENANT B. K. WEST, 6th U. S. Cav., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Ft. Yellowstone.

CAPTAIN W. L. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., left Old Point Comfort, Va., on Tuesday to spend a week on leave.

CAPTAIN B. H. GILMAN, 18th U. S. Infantry, and family are at Wagon Wheel Gap, Colo., for a few weeks.

MAJOR J. B. RAWLES, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Atlanta, Ga., on Monday to be absent for a week.

GENERAL GEORGE D. RUGGLES, U. S. A., left Governor's Island this week on a short trip to northern New York.

CAPTAIN E. F. GARDNER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week on a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BALDWIN, 7th U. S. Cav., has recently taken charge of quartermaster matters at Ft. Myer, Va.

MAJOR JOSEPH T. HASKELL, 24th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion, goes from Texas to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT R. A. BROWN, 4th U. S. Cavalry, on duty at West Point, is spending a short vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., visited friends in New York City this week, and afterwards went on to Memphis, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. L. LUSK, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on duty at Washington, D. C., is on a short visit to his family at Plainfield, N. J.

LIEUTENANT C. G. TREAT, A. D. C., returned to Governor's Island on Thursday of this week from a pleasant visit to Pittsfield, Mass.

ARCHIBALD FORBES concludes in the August number of the *North American Review* his article "Abraham Lincoln as a Strategist."

PRIVATE SUNKKA-WAKAU-WANAGI, otherwise Horse Ghost, has been promoted corporal in the detachment of Indian scouts at Ft. Buford.

GENERAL G. A. FORSYTH, U. S. A., whose residence is at Wilkesbarre, Pa., visited New York City this week, registering at the Westminster Hotel.

GENERAL E. A. CARR and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Hodgson, are likely soon to be additions to the commissioned circle at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

MAJOR W. L. HASKIN, 1st U. S. Art., spending a few weeks' vacation at Nanticoke, Conn., will return to Governor's Island about the middle of August.

MAJOR G. W. BAIRD, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in Chicago July 30, and was hospitably welcomed by Gen. Miles and many other old friends in that city.

COLONEL RICHARD LODON, 2d U. S. Artillery, assumed command of the post of Fort Adams, R. I., and of his regiment on Wednesday of this week.

ENSIGN ROGER WELLES, JR., U. S. N., accompanied the Brazilian Commissioners to the World's Fair on their journey from New York to Washington on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN P. S. BOMUS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and his troop left Fort Myer, Va., on Friday of this week on a short practice march as far as the battlefields of Bull Run.

THE Rev. Henry H. Hall, Post Chaplain, U. S. A. of Ft. Reno, O. T., received, *pro merito*, the degree of Ph. D., from his Alma Mater, Allegheny College, at its recent commencement.

MAJOR EMIL ADAM, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has gone from Fort Washakie to Camp Elkins, Wyo., to command, until the arrival of Col. David Stewart Gordon, the new colonel of the 6th.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cav., for several months past in New York City, as member of the Magazine Gun Board, will shortly resume command of his troop at Ft. Yellowstone.

It is good to learn that 1st Sergt. Mickey Free, of the Indian scouts, Fort Apache, having re-enlisted without any break in his service, has had his appointment as 1st sergeant continued as of its original date.

LIEUTENANT J. E. McMAHON, 4th U. S. Artillery, A. D. C. to Gen. McCook, leaves Los Angeles, Cal., in a few days for Fort Wingate, N. M., to act as financial and statistical officer of the rifle competitions at that point.

IMMENSE crowds filled the city of Fremont, Ohio, Aug. 2, for the celebration of the victory at Fort Stephenson by Colonel George Croghan in the war of 1812. Ex-President Hayes made an address, and there was a forenoon parade by both military and civilians.

SECRETARY ELKINS, who presided over the West Virginia Republican State Convention this week, had hard work to prevent his own nomination for Governor by acclamation. Men stood on benches and yelled for Elkins. They said he had to accept. It was impossible to restore order. Minute after minute went by and still the shouts for Elkins went on, until the Chairman declared that a motion for a recess had been carried.

OF THE many Army officers with whom Brooklyn soldiers came in contact during recent years no one has a higher place in their regard than 1st Lieutenant John T. French, Jr., of the Fourth Artillery, who was stationed at the State camp. Mr. French, the recorder of the Tactical Board, is from the old Bay State. On Sept. 23, 1885, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and if the votes of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments could get it for him he would shortly be wearing an eagle or a star.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

LIEUTENANTS S. E. ALLEN, C. DeW. Wilcox, A. F. Curtis, J. D. Barrette and L. G. Berry, all of the artillery, relinquished duty at Fort Monroe, Va., this week preparatory to joining at the U. S. Military Academy for duty.

COLONEL A. A. WOODHULL, Surgeon, U. S. A., left Hot Springs, Ark., this week, to spend August and September on leave. During his absence the General Hospital at Hot Springs is in charge of P. A. Surg. Pitts, of the Navy.

PRIVATE ALBERT B. MERRETT, stationed at Columbus Barracks, is, says a despatch, under arrest charged with forging the name of Lieut. C. G. Starr, 1st U. S. Inf., to a check for \$50, which he had cashed at the Dasher National Bank. Merrett imitated the signature from a check given by Lieut. Starr to cash a New York draft a few days since.

DURING the recent labor troubles in Idaho, necessitating the presence of U. S. troops, Capt. John Green Ballance, 22d U. S. Inf., was at the request of the commander of the Idaho National Guard, detailed as assistant military counsel and assistant to the Judge Advocate General at the headquarters of the Guard at Wallace. Those who know Capt. Ballance's legal ability will highly approve the selection.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The first instalment of 30,000 magazine rifles, Mark L, modified, are being despatched to India. A large supply of cartridges are also being forwarded.

According to the French military papers, M. Michel, of Provins, has succeeded in manufacturing a special quality of steel which gives marvellous results when applied to small arms. An ordinary rifle fitted with a breech-block of Michel steel is said to have been tried in the presence of some officers of the 22d Dragoons, and to have given a range almost double that which it possessed previously. At Saint Etienne, where the municipal council has voted a subvention to the inventor, a revolver of the regulation pattern, attained a range of nearly 500 metres. These results are not official, but their correctness is said to be beyond dispute.

Mr. Stanhope takes credit to himself for having, during the six years of his administration of British Army, adopted a magazine rifle, smokeless powder, quick-fire guns and search lights, besides greatly improving and strengthening the coast fortifications of England.

A committee of French general officers witnessed experiments with shell charged with melinite on the artillery range at Angoulême recently. The effects are said to have surpassed all expectations, but they took care to not go near the gun when it was fired by electricity, the gun detachment having first run to shelter.

England and Belgium have purchased for army purposes the Bruce Electric War Balloon. It is made of a translucent material and carries within it incandescent electric lamps connected with a signal on the ground or the deck of a ship. With these lamps it is possible to signal by the Morse or any other code, and from a great height.

No. XVII. of a series of illustrated articles on "Modern United States Artillery," appears in *Engineering* for July 22. Of the 6 inch B. L. rifle, 40 calibre gun, it is said: "It is very simple of construction, consisting merely of a tube, jacket, sleeve and locking hoop. It gives excellent ballistic results and has sufficient strength to withstand the pressure."

Engineering says: "In connection with the controversy which arose on the adoption of the new magazine rifle, it is of interest to note that, for the first time since 1880, the regulars have won the United Service's match in competition with the volunteers, who were armed with the Martini. It was only at 500 yards that the new rifle began to show its superiority, which was more than maintained at the 600 yards."

The new quick-firing Schneider gun was tried last week at Crouzet and attained an initial velocity of 2,671 feet with a pressure of 2,570, having attained in a previous private trial 2,723 feet with 2,600 atmospheres. The gun has a new and ingenious breech mechanism, the extractor being a strong rectangular bar. The cartridge can be fired either by percussion or electricity, the metallic cases are of special construction, and the gun carriage is especially designed to reduce the recoil. Ten shots were fired in 109 seconds.

Describing the Indian Head trials of nickel steel armor in May last, the *Engineer* says: "The nickel plate was on this occasion tried very severely as to shock, but not at all severely as to perforation. This trial was probably intended to bring out the special qualities of the plate, which it certainly has done. The plate would evidently bear the continued attack of guns which did not completely perforate very well. It would be a fine shield for land fortification. For ourselves, we should like to have a shot at it with a gun of smaller calibre, striking with high velocity, so as to test it as to perforation without an unfairly heavy shock."

The first armor plate test made on the proving grounds of the Bethlehem Iron Company took place July 30, as announced last week. The plate tested was a 10½ inch Harveyized nickel-steel plate, 8 feet by 6, weighing 15,000 pounds. Five shots from an 8 inch rifled gun were fired at the plate—four into the corners and the fifth into the centre. The powder charges weighed 8½ pounds each, and 250 pound Holtzer projectiles were used. The striking velocity of each projectile was 1,700 feet a second. Each projectile pierced the plate about three inches, rebounded and broke into bits the size of walnuts. Not a single crack was developed in the plate. The test was witnessed by Comdr. W. M. Folger, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, and by the Government Army and Navy inspectors. The total energy expended upon the plate was 25,040 foot tons, a great increase over previous trials.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. A. B.—See answer to W. C. G. in this number.

T. McG.—A careful perusal of G. O. 83, A. G. O., 1891, will assist your military studies. See the list of textbooks on last page.

Stars and Stripes.—The national flag was established by resolution of Congress at Philadelphia, Pa., dated June 14, 1777.

W. C. G. asks: "What districts of New York are entitled to appoint cadets to the U. S. M. A. at West Point in 1893, for admission in 1894? Ans.—It is impossible to tell until after reapportionment of districts have been made.

Rubicon.—The Commandant of Cadets, while holding that position, has the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel. (See Secs. 1310 and 1334, Revised Statutes.) That the officer just assigned to that position is a captain of the line, makes no difference.

C. R.—The Telegraphic Code referred to in Circular 3, A. G. O., July 15, 1892, is one adopted and used by the War Department and not by the Signal Bureau. We have neither code nor key, and, even if we had, would not feel at liberty to discuss the contents.

B.—The vacancy is in Troop B, 6th Cavalry, a Fort McKinney, Wyo. Par. 144, Army Regulations, says: "A person appointed to the Army, on receiving an appointment to a new office therein, is entitled to pay from the date of acceptance only. In all cases of promotion, an officer is entitled to pay from date of vacancy."

B. F. D.—A. R. 1285 says: "Unmade uniform coats, blouses, trousers, and cloth, gannet and kersey of finer texture can be obtained, upon requisition from the Q. M. Dept., for issue to non-commissioned officers out of which to make their uniform and clothing." So far as we are aware this regulation is still in force.

Constant Reader asks: Does a soldier, discharged after three years and three months, draw \$13 in full, or is there \$4 per month retained when he enlists again after two months? Ans.—\$4 per month are retained. That is, of course, assuming that there was no other previous service than three years and three months.

Trooper asks: Where shall I apply to get on the special police force at the World's Fair, Chicago. Ans.—If the police force in question is to consist of soldiers, apply through your troop commander for a detail on it. If it is to consist of civilians your discharge would first be necessary and then you could apply to the commissioners at Chicago.

Essex.—Write to the Chief Clerk, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and he may send you a copy of the latest ordnance regulations U. S. Army, free of cost. Tidball's Manual is published by James J. Chanaman, book publisher, Washington, D. C. Good text books for you to study would be U. S. Artillery Tactics, Chief's Machine Guns, Field Artillery, by Pratt.

North-West.—Par. 1303, Army Regulations, says: "Civilian employees at posts where it is found necessary to issue for clothing may purchase regulation at regulation prices from the supply on hand when, in the opinion of the post commander their duties are such that they actually need it." But it is rather warm at present to discuss matters connected with fur clothing.

3d Cavalry asks: "Has the Barnegat Park scheme been abandoned, and if so, was it in any way connected with U. S. Army or Navy?" Ans.—The affairs of the Barnegat Park Co. are, we believe, in litigation, but this involves only the question of the ownership of the property. Otherwise the scheme has not been abandoned. It has no connection with the Army or Navy.

Investigation asks: 1. To which storming party of the Fort Hudson torpedoes will the medals be issued, as provided by Senate Bill No. 692. Is it the parties of May 27 or June 16, 1893? Ans.—Yes.

2. Has the bill now become a law? Ans.—No, and will not, as the House Committee has reported it adversely.

L. K. H. asks: 1. Have any new revenue cutters been authorized by the present session of Congress? Ans.—No, but appropriations have been made to rebuild the *Exeter* at Baltimore, and for the new vessel for use of revenue officers at Chicago which was authorized last year, but which could not be built for the sum appropriated.

2. Are appropriations to build cutters contained in the general appropriation bill? Ans.—Usually.

A STORY OF GENERAL VAN VLIET.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* (London), in recalling some incidents of our Civil War, in which its editor, Dr. Wm. Howard Russell, took part, says:

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet may be regarded as the Nestor of the American Army, if age, strength, vivacity, as mental activity are to be accounted the standards. "Old Van" was quartermaster-general of McClellan's army, and was a member of the mystic Anglo-American brotherhood called "Bold Buccaneers," of which there are still, we rejoice to say, several survivors, to one of whom he was obliged to deal a hard measure against his will some quarter of a century ago. When the general's headquarters' steamer was starting from Alexandria for Fort Monroe on the luckless expedition to Richmond, Van Vliet was made the instrument of Mr. Secretary Stanton's small jealousy of "our Napoleon." A coarse, vulgar and strenuous, but honest, Republican, Stanton was full of suspicion of the general, and viewed with the utmost dislike his entourage, especially the French prince, De Joinville and his nephews (the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres), and the *Times*' correspondent, Dr. Russell, who were invited by McClellan to accompany him on a campaign against Lee. It could not well insult the prince of France, but "Bull Run Russell" could be easily attacked with impunity and popular support.

Stanton's way of working was characteristic. An evening or two before the vessel was to start he met Dr. Russell at Lord Lyons's and asked him casually, "How he was going with the Army?" Dr. Russell replied that he had been invited by Gen. McClellan to take a passage in the headquarters' staff steamer, and the secretary, pulling his subway goatee, murmured: "It's just so! Well! That will do then." Dr. Russell and his comrades, the late Col. Fletcher, Scotch Guards; Capt. Lamy, etc., baggage and horses were on board, when a messenger appeared with despatches from the War Office, Washington, for Gen. Van Vliet. The first despatch was an order that "no person, civil or military, was to be allowed on board the U. S. — without the express order of the Secretary of State for War." The second was a memo. that "Colonels So and So, etc." (naming the foreign officers in order), "were authorized to take passage on board the U. S. — to Fort Monroe." But Dr. Russell's name did not appear in the latter list, and Gen. Van Vliet had to do what he said was "worse than any first he had ever had," and with tears in his eyes to execute "the order" in the case of his "bold Brother Buccaneer," who had reason to be grateful for his exclusion from the participation in the greatest fiasco of the war.

"Don't you know better than to put your arm around a lady's waist?" she cried indignantly. "I know few things better," he said.—*Boston Post*.

W. W. Pigman, He laid up near Richmond, Va. P.O. ad-
ress, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

H. M. S. *Britannia* has suffered from an epidemic of measles.

The Royal Marines now have a journal of their own, the *Globe and Laurel*.

"Yis," explained the admiral to the reporter, "we have to teach the boatswain, the midshipman and the sailors. Why even the ropes have to be taught."

The pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for the month of August, published at the U. S. Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., is promptly on hand with its usual valuable information.

The British training squadron ran short of coal while en route to Halifax, and owing to head winds was obliged to turn about and crawl back to a home port, after being out 27 days under sail and steam, making Plymouth harbor after a cruise of 38 days altogether.

The U. S. S. *Boston*, recently ordered to Honolulu as the relief of the *San Francisco*, has been put in first class condition, and will not require navy-yard work again for a long time. It is believed that her stay at the Hawaiian Islands will be of considerable duration.

A new patent night sight has recently been adopted by the British Admiralty to facilitate the aim of gunners. A band of electric light is attached to the gun sight. Each piece is supplied with a battery, which is placed on the carriage or in any convenient position. These illuminated sights can only be used in conjunction with the electric search light which is directed upon the target.

The British gunboat *Gleaner* recently completed a very remarkable trial trip. Under forced draught a mean of 982 horse power was developed, giving an average speed of 13 knots for three consecutive hours. The trial was an experimental one, and only one of the vessel's four boilers was used. The speed attained with one-fourth power has never been equalled by a vessel of her type.

AUSTRIA is to put two new monitors on the Danube, each to carry two 6-inch breechloading guns, two quick firers and two machine guns. Before the end of the present year No. 1 torpedo-boat, from Pola, will be placed on the Danube, where she is to serve as a pattern for similar boats to be built at the Altförner Works. In addition to these, fresh constructions will shortly be put in hand, as well as a couple of vessels to replace the old monitors *Maros* and *Leitha*.

HABESAN PASHA, the Turkish Minister of Marine, has received from the Sultan a communication expressing pleasure at the completion of the *Hamidiye*, the first armored battleship ever built in a Turkish yard. She is a central battery battleship of 7,920 tons, 292 ft. long, 55 ft. 8 in. in beam. Every part of her, down to her compasses and fittings, is of Turkish make; but the armament consists of ten 10.2 in. and two 6.6 in. Krupp's, as well as six small pieces and two machine guns.

A NAVAL writer in *Iron* contends that the use of aluminum in the construction of sailing yachts offers great advantages over the employment of wood and iron. Boats built of aluminum possess, he says, considerably greater stability than those constructed of the usual materials. He especially recommends the metal where vessels of fine lines and light draught, developing great speed, are required. Estimating the price of a wooden or iron yacht of ten tons at \$420, the same vessel, built of aluminum, would, this authority calculates, cost about £1,050. But the hull of the last-named boat would, he argues, be as good as ever at the end of ten years, while the constructive materials of the wooden or iron vessel would be much deteriorated.

A CORRESPONDENT at Unalakleet, Alaska, June 9, says: "The Bering Sea squadron, consisting of the *Yorktown*, the *Mohican*, the *Adams*, and the revenue cutter *Rush*, left Port Townsend May 13 and separated outside the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, the *Yorktown* going direct to Unalakleet, the headquarters of the Bering Sea police. The other vessels cruised independently on lines mapped out by the senior officer, Comdr. Evans, of the *Yorktown*. The latter reached Unalakleet May 20, having made 1,640 knots from Port Townsend. She found the *Albatross* in port and on the following day the revenue cutter *Bear* came in. Both these vessels are on special missions—the former on one connected with the seal industry, the latter engaged in visiting the native schools of the Territory and bringing from Siberia about 500 reindeer, with which Alaska is to be stocked. On May 23 the *Yorktown* left Unalakleet for the Pribilof Islands with the Treasury agents—Messrs. Williams and Murray—and Mrs. Williams on board. They were landed on St. Paul's Island next day and an opportunity was afforded of visiting the famous rookeries. The *Yorktown*, after a short cruise among the islands, returned to Unalakleet, and on May 28 was joined by the *Adams* and the *Rush*, and on the 30th by the *Mohican*. Since then these vessels have all gone out cruising and the *Corwin* has come in."

The British vessels taking part in the 1892 Naval Manœuvres consists of 65 ships and 27 torpedo boats, divided as follows: Red Fleet, 1st Division, 18 ships, Vice Adml. H. Fairfax, C. B., with Rear Adml. E. S. Adorne, C. M. G., second; 2d Division, 16 ships, Rear Adml. R. O. B. Fitz Roy, C. B.; second in command, Rear Adml. E. H. Seymour, C. B. Red Covering Squadron, 13 ships and six torpedo boats, senior officer, Capt. Orford Churchill. Blue Squadron, 17 ships and 21 torpedo boats, Rear Adml. H. C. St. John, senior officer, on the coast of Ireland. And the *Bellerophon* for special service. Portland is henceforth to be the headquarters of the two divisions of the channel squadron. The Red Fleet has a total of 14 battleships, 4 coast defence vessels, 17 cruisers, 12 gunboats and six torpedo boats, and 13,512 men. The Blue Fleet has six battleships, six cruisers, four gunboats, 21 torpedo boats and one torpedo depot ship, with 6,065 men. The two divisions of the Red Fleet will be directed to execute certain movements and to engage in certain operations which it will be the purpose of the Blue Fleet to frustrate if possible. The limits of the manœuvre area will be: On the North, 56° North Latitude. On the South, 49° North Latitude. On the East, the Western Coast of Great Britain and round to 4° 25' West Longitude. On the West, 13° West Longitude.

THE *Constellation* arrived at Newport, R. I., August 5.

A MACHINE for holystoning a vessel's deck has been invented.

THE Indian torpedo boat *Pathan* in her trial trip off Bombay the end of May realized a speed of 24 knots. The torpedo boats *Karen* and *Baloocht* were also to be tried.

CRUISER No. 11, the *Marblehead*, will be launched it is announced, from the City Point Works, South Boston, at 1 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 11.

COMM. HENRY EBBEN, of the New York Navy-yard, prosecuted the pilot of Annex boat No. 5, who last week refused to answer the whistle of the commandant's launch and nearly ran the latter down.

THE experience of the *Dupuy de Lome* shows the dangers to which naval vessels are exposed under modern conditions. The electric light in the stoke hole went out while the vessel was under forced draft, the water gauge could not be seen and hence the explosion, which was accompanied by a fire in the coal bunkers and the injury to the 15 men who suffered from the catastrophe. In time of battle the result might have been disastrous. The *Marins Francaise* ascribes the accident to a panic among the stokers, and thinks the eleven boilers must be consolidated and modified or high pressure abandoned.

THE official establishment of a naval coaling station in the Samoan Islands, marks an important step in the naval policy of the United States, and it is understood to be the intention of the Navy Department to install all the facilities for coaling ships required by modern practice, and make it a "sure enough" coal depot and station. In view of the fact that anthracite coal delivered at Pago Pago costs the Government upwards of \$20 a ton, while bituminous coal of first class quality can be furnished there at about one half that price, it is supposed that Lieut. Coffin, now en route for Apia, has authority to contract for the construction of buildings to store bituminous coal.

THE marine display at the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the departure of Columbus on his voyage of discovery at Huelva, Spain, Aug. 3, was spoiled by a dense fog. There was no breeze, and the *Santa Maria* was towed by a gunboat toward the ocean. The Spanish vessels followed. Every foreign ship saluted as the *Santa Maria* passed, and the multitudes on shore cheered in unison with the roar of the artillery. Upon the arrival of the fleets at Palos, the Spanish Minister of Marine, who represents the Spanish Government, and all of the Spanish and foreign delegates and the officers of the ships forming the squadrons went to attend mass in the church in which Columbus received communion before sailing thence on his voyage. They waited in the church for an hour and a half, but no priest appeared to conduct the service, owing to some misunderstanding. The *Santa Maria* will sail for Havana in January next, and, it is expected, will reach New York in March. She will make the voyage without an escort.

THE Naval Cadets, who have been qualified by obtaining 80 per cent. out of a possible 100 in the 600 yard rifle range to contest for the Naval Academy Medal for marksmanship, are Thomas G. Roberts, Ala.; Claude W. Griffith, Md.; Carlton F. Snow, Me.; Leland F. James, S. C.; and Lawrence S. Adams, Penn.

JAPANESE newspapers complain because foreign naval officers who had cameras found a score of men and women bathing together in a public open air bath at some hot springs and induced all the naked bathers to stand in line and took snap shots of them.

THE new second-class battleship *Centurion*, 10,500 tons, was launched at Portsmouth, August 3. She is a sister ship of the *Barfleur*.

ANOTHER report comes that a contract for the completion of the Panama Canal has been signed.

"ENGINEER" sends to the *Herald* a demonstration to show that instead of a coal endurance of 100 days with a steaming radius of 26,000 knots the new cruiser *Columbia* can only steam forty days and 10,000 miles. He says: "Twenty thousand tons for 100 days will allow a daily coal consumption of only nineteen tons a day. At the least four tons a day will be required for auxiliary purposes, such as distilling, dynamo, ventilating, steering, hoisting engines and pumps, leaving but fifteen tons a day for propulsion; and it is claimed that this fifteen tons will be sufficient to propel a ship of nearly 8,000 tons' displacement to one day at a speed of ten knots an hour." The *Philadelphia* requires 35 tons of coal per day to propel her 4,800 tons 10 knots an hour, and this writer estimates that it will require 50 tons a day to give the 7,500 tons of the *Columbia* an equal speed. This, with 2,000 tons of coal gives forty days and 10,000 miles. "Engineer" says: "The *Columbia* will be a magnificent ship, the highest of her type ever built anywhere, but if such assumptions are allowed to go uncorrected she will unquestionably prove very disappointing in respect to her steaming radius."

IN 1890 England had 518 effective or quasi effective vessels, such as they were; now she has but 241, and the number of vessels in commission is but 187 as compared with 314 in 1890. In addition there were 38 powerful vessels building in 1890, now there are but 24. Under the present administration of the British Navy the number of ships has increased as follows:

	1888.	1892.
Ships over 1,000 tons.....	80	133
Smaller vessels, torpedo gunboats and gunboats.....	39	79
Guns.....	1,742	3,173
Displacement, tons.....	219,000	454,000
Gain, 235,000 tons displacement, 93 ships, 1,431 guns.		

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 30.—Commander George R. Durand, to hold himself in readiness to command the *Alert*.

Lieutenant R. P. Rodgers, to duty as naval attaché at Paris on Sept. 30.

Aug. 2.—Paymaster Henry C. Machette, to the training ship *Minnesota*, Aug. 15.

Aug. 4.—Prof. O. G. Dodge, to special duty at World's Columbian Exposition. Esplanade A. M. Beecher to special duty at Hartford, Conn., September 2.

Detached.

Lieutenant Aaron Ward, from duty as naval attaché at Paris, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 30.—Lieutenant Charles P. Perkins, from duty at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

Ensign George F. Cooper, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on August 3 and ordered to duty at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

JULY 30.—Assistant Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Construction, Navy Department.

Aug. 2.—Pay Inspector James E. Telfree, from the Minnesota, on Aug. 15, and ordered as general storekeeper, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Pay Inspector Arthur Burtis, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle accounts.

Aug. 3.—Gunner M. K. Henderson, from the receiving ship *Wabash* and granted sick leave for four months.

Confirmations.

The following nominations sent to the Senate July 29 were confirmed the same day:

Eugene D. Ryan, of New York, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, to fill a vacancy in that grade.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Augustus F. Fechteler, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from July 21, 1892, vice Lieutenant S. H. May, deceased—subject to examination.

Ensign Albert A. Ackerman, to be a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from July 21, 1892, vice Lieutenant (Junior Grade) A. F. Fechteler, promoted.

Retired.

Chief Engineer Jefferson Brown, from Aug. 2, on account of disability.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant George Barnett, having reported from leave of absence in obedience to the order of July 23, is ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Confirmations.

Aug. 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Forney, to be colonel, vice Hebb, retired.

Major John H. Higbee, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Forney, promoted.

THE NEW NAVY.

THE final passage of the Naval appropriation act having been delayed until the period when the officials are wont to take their summer vacation some time will elapse before many of the new items of appropriation are available. Secretary Tracy had expected to be prepared to advertise for the construction of the two new ships by the time the bill became a law, but he has since concluded to give the designing bureau a little more time to perfect the plans, and as he is now off on a vacation, which will last for three weeks or more, another month or more will elapse before bids will be invited. The plans for the cruiser, which we understand is to be called the *Brooklyn*, are pretty well determined upon and many of the drawings are made, but the designs for the new battleship are in a decidedly embryonic state. Advertisements inviting bids for the furnishing of armor plate will also be issued during the coming month. Eight or nine thousand tons of armor will be called for, together with the new ships, will give Secretary Tracy about \$12,000,000 worth of contracts to award.

Among other new items in the Naval act to require the early attention of the Naval authorities are the provisions for torpedo outfits for the *Chicago*, *Boston* and *Atlanta*, the only new ships not so equipped, and the provision for the construction of a wire wrapped rifle for firing a high explosive projectile. The former is to be furnished from the \$2,000,000 appropriated for armor and armament. For the latter a special appropriation of \$50,000 is made. The high explosive gun is to be built upon designs provided by the inventor, Mr. Hurst.

The item of \$50,000 for the Naval review will necessitate early preparation by the Navy Department for that event. One of the first things to be done is to invite foreign nations to participate, and after it is learned which will accept preparations to entertain them will be in order. An enlistment of an additional number of men will also soon be necessary.

Among the new items of Legislation which go into effect at once are the items granting interest on deposits to enlisted men; to give graduates the pay of commissioned officers from time of graduation; authorizing advertisements in weekly as well as daily papers; reducing limit for repairs to old wooden vessels from 20 to 10 per cent. of original cost; but exempting the famous old *Hartford* and *Kearsarge*; repealing the act requiring the Secretary of Navy to state in orders to officers for shore duty the directions of such service.

It is understood that the naval programme to be offered for the consideration of the next Congress, will include several cruisers especially designed for long and distant cruising, particularly for service in the Pacific, and to comply with the requirements of that service, where docking facilities are few and far between, it is proposed to construct a moderate fleet of sheathed cruisers, not of large size, say of about two thousand tons displacement, of fair speed, but of great coal carrying capacity. Our experience with unsheathed ships in the Pacific has not been such as to promote faith in their efficiency in time of war, and it is deemed sound policy to prepare for the protection of a great commerce on that ocean by making a fleet of sheathed steel ships for that duty. Plans are already prepared for vessels of this kind, and it is estimated that the expense of construction will not exceed that of the present type if account is taken of the great reduction in docking expense, and their increased efficiency during a cruise.

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A VETERAN soldier and non-commissioned officer writes us that he left the Service some time ago to enter upon civil pursuits. Not being successful he presented himself at a post in Nebraska for enlistment for a regiment in Arizona. The War Department approved, provided the man pay his own transportation to the selected troop in Arizona. The writer thinks this a peculiar policy to say the least of it, and asks the pertinent question: How is it that recruits are forwarded at the public expense from Maine to California, and old soldiers are asked to furnish their own means of travel from Nebraska to Arizona? This, says he, is not very encouraging.

THE Royal United Service Institution has resolved to leave its present cramped and stuffy quarters and take possession of the Bar quetting Hall, in Whitehall, from which Charles I. stepped on to the scaffold. It is a fine room, as empty, however, as a barn, with the exception of the grand fresco by Rubens adorning the ceiling. The building is granted to the Institution rent free, but they will have to lease adjoining ground and build. This involves them in an expense much beyond their income, but they hope to increase it by additional memberships.

DISCUSSING the subject of "Military Education," the *Army and Navy Gazette* alludes to the standard of honor prevailing in the English schools where boys may obtain a preparation for the army, and says: "Far better is the ideal at West Point, the United States Military Academy, where absolute truthfulness and honor in every particular, and in all the relations of life, are as sacred articles of faith as they were with George Washington. We hear nothing there of casuistic distinction between cribbing in a competitive and the same dishonesty in a mere pass examination."

THE CASE OF PRIVATE IAMS.

THE one thing to regret in connection with the punishment of Private Iams, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, is the popular indignation it awakens, and the possibility that it may result in the punishment by the civil courts of his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. R. Streater. However, our Pennsylvania correspondent reports that the colonel is not at all worried over his prospects, and as he is a lawyer, no doubt he has good ground for the confidence he shows. His action in the case of Iams may be criticised upon technical grounds, but, nevertheless, it was a prompt and soldierly recognition of the necessity for taking vigorous measures to enforce discipline in an emergency. It is an officer's business to sacrifice even his life when the necessity calls for it, and he is entitled to commendation, and not to complaint, from the great public when he shows his readiness to take personal risks to save his command from the demoralization which must inevitably follow the slightest yielding to the spirit of mutiny. Many will recall the occasion when Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., deliberately shot down two men on the deck of a Pacific Mail steamer because they refused to obey his order, forbidding them to cross a certain line. Disobedience meant mutiny, and mutiny under the then existing circumstances would, as Ammen believed, have been followed by a train of serious consequences. So, without one moment's hesitation, the gallant sailor risked his commission, his life—everything, to prevent the outbreak. The affair was investigated by a Court of Inquiry, and instead of censure, Admiral (then captain) Ammen received the commendation his officer-like action entitled him to.

Equally should Lieut.-Colonel Streater, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, receive commendation, at least from every man whose exercise of authority has made him familiar with the necessities of discipline.

The act of Iams was distinctly in its nature and purpose an act of mutiny. It was mutiny in a time of emergency when the troops were under arms, if not in time of actual war, and mutiny is justly punishable with death. Possibly some other method for disciplining and disgracing him might have been found, but that the occasion called for punishment prompt and decisive there can be no question. Why then should so much sympathy be bestowed upon this worthless guardsman, and so little consideration shown an officer who displayed so just a conception of the responsibilities of command? He was on the ground and best understood the nature of the emergency. It is easy to criticise the precise method adopted by him to enforce discipline, and each man of experience will have his own opinion as to whether better might not have been found. But however the civil courts may deal with him for this, let every soldier send him his commendation and greeting for his prompt recognition of the broad principle of responsibility in command. We fear that we shall have full need of it ere long, for the signs of the times are ominous.

What would you do, gentleman of the Army, if you found your authority openly defied and felt compelled to promptly assert it in an organization held together by a loose thread of discipline? We do not by any means ask this question in a captious spirit. It will do great service to the militia to answer it by authority, and it is time that we listened to the opinion of some one beside nihilists, newspaper humanitarians, and the class of loose reasoners who insist that in military matters you should make omelettes without breaking eggs.

We recall the case of an Army officer who learned of an incipient mutiny in his company when he was alone with them at a distant post. He summoned the ring leader to his tent, and when he entered with his hat on and refused to remove it when ordered to do so, the Captain shot him down in his tracks. Should a poor soldier be thus summarily executed, the cavillers might ask, because his manners were not of the best? In military, as in civil law, it is the intent that constitutes the gravamen of an offence, and it is right that the nature of the intent should be judged, not alone from the act, but from the circumstances attending the act.

What we mean to say, in one word, is that the

time has come when soldiers should keep the touch of the elbow, even though it be not strictly, according to the new Drill Regulations. Let there be no compromising with a public opinion which is directed, not against a particular offence, but against the whole theory of military subordination and duty.

The fight between the chiefs of the Signal Corps and of the Adjutant General's Department has, we are credibly informed, assumed a new phase. The draft of a bill to abolish the Signal Corps altogether styled "a bill to discontinue the Signal Corps and devolve the duties thereof upon other branches of the Army," has been submitted to the Senate Military Committee. The duties of constructing and operating military telegraph lines is to be devolved on the Quartermaster's Department. All records to be transferred to the Engineer Corps, which, except as to the construction of lines as mentioned, is hereafter to have supervision of signal affairs of the Army.

The Chief of the Signal Corps is to be assigned to any appropriate duties at the President's discretion. All officers who have served over thirty years may be retired by the President. A board of "impartial officers," above the rank of captain, are to determine where each officer not retired is to be assigned, "in view of his antecedent service as shown by the official records, taking into account his length of service and other claims to promotion of the signal officer and others who are in the corps or department to which he is assigned. The enlisted men are to be discharged, and such as are needed employed in the Quartermaster's Department." This will throw the Signal Corps officers back on the line of the Army for absorption.

The proprietors of the Carnegie Works propose to invoke the aid of instantaneous photographs taken at the time of the riot to prove their case against those they charge with acts of violence.

In an article on electricity in the "Nineteenth Century" Prince Kropotkin holds that wave lengths of 0.000,012 to 0.000,016 in. give chemical energy; those of 0.000,016 to 0.000,030 in., light; those from to 0.000,120, radiant heat, and those from to yards or miles, electricity. Who will show us how to transform one into the other?

In an article on "New Aspects of the Negro Question," Samuel M. Davis says in *Our Day*: "Today old foes are clasping hands on fields where once they met in deadly strife. Yet over that battlefield stalks the ghost of the old Cavalier idea—that public safety requires the subjugation of the masses. This heresy is the stumbling block of the Southern white man to-day. This makes the solution of the Negro question difficult. The freed slave is not a free man, he is only a free Negro."

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY'S repudiation of his American citizenship was for the purpose of securing election to Parliament, and the voters of North Lambeth have elected him to stay at home in spite of the naive assurance they received from Mrs. Stanley that her husband was the greatest man in the world. The practice of introducing the wives of English aspirants for Parliament upon the hustings subjects them to some peculiar and not altogether agreeable experiences.

The rank and file of the Army should from this time on keep well in view the provisions of the new law that "all unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age, who are citizens of the U. S., are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, may compete for promotion under any system authorized by this act." The clauses as to citizenship and bachelorhood should not be overlooked, especially the latter.

GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR, the newly-appointed brigadier-general, arrived in Washington this week in response to telegraphic orders from Secretary Elkins. His visit is in connection with his assignment to a command, but as Secretary Elkins has been absent since his arrival he is still in ignorance as to where he is to go. There are many indications that there will be several changes among the brigadier-generals before General Carr is provided for. The reassignment of Assistant Adjutant-Generals is said to be delayed in consequence of a probability of a general shifting around among the Department commanders.

THE Scottish eight won the Eliocho shield at the Biscay meeting this year with a score of 1696, England, 1692, and Ireland, 1665. This breaks the record for the Eliocho shield, the highest previous score being the 1689 of Ireland in 1889. The Evelyn Wood match was won by a score of 49.13 per cent. of hits. In this contest teams from the regular army, who are selected after passing a preliminary trial elsewhere, advance in attack formation upon targets representing troops entrenched, shooting as they go. The other scores were 45.36; 42.61; 42.42; 41.96; 41.47; 39.94; 38.37 and 37.85 per cent. In the small bore contests at 800 and 900 yards, ten shots at each distance, eight competitors made the highest possible score at 800 yards, and at 900 yards three made 96 points. In the Halford contest J. Rigby, Dublin, made a possible at 900 yards, and Mr. Ganly a possible at 1000 yards, Rigby taking the prize by his aggregate of 98 at the two distances, Ganly making 47. The Army Rifle Wimbledon cup, 1100 yards, was won by Major Fenton with 67 out of 75. The Cambridge team won the Chancellor's Plate for the 19th time, Oxford having had it 12 times.

THE Editor of the JOURNAL, as one of the company of voyagers who raced across the Atlantic in the record-breaking *City of Paris*, had opportunity for some quiet reflections upon the text concerning making greater haste and less speed, as the *Paris* steamed down the Irish coast past another vessel of the same line, hard and fast upon the rocks, where she landed while running at high speed in a fog. It is well to save time, but what advantage is it to any one to steam across the banks of Newfoundland in thick weather, at top speed to enable passengers to spend five or six hours waiting at quarantine, when they could reach home quite as soon and with less risk by proceeding more at leisure? It must make the captains of the olden times turn over in their graves to see how their successors scoff at the precautions which they deemed so essential to avoid accident in fog. Still, the performance of the *City of Paris* was a wonderful one, and it shows what a splendid cruiser she will make if circumstances should ever require our Government to take advantage of her coming under the American flag. So, after the fashion of the Dutchman, who first duly thrashed his son for fighting, and then obliterated the neighborhood to beat his record, we conclude with this abstract from the log of the *City of Paris* on its twenty-sixth voyage West under Captain Frederick Watkins, now lieutenant, R. N., but soon to bear the prouder title of American citizen:

Date.	Dis- tance.	Lat.	Long.	Remarks.
1892.				
July 21....				Left Daunt's Hook Light Ship, 2.04 P. M. (Greenwich Mean Time.)
July 22....	478	51.23	20.52	Light breeze, smooth sea.
July 23....	501	49.47	32.46	Strong southerly breeze.
July 24....	519	46.58	46.06	Moderate to light winds.
July 25....	504	43.51	57.12	Moderate to light winds, slowed 4 1/2 hrs. fog.
July 26....	530	40.58	68.15	Moderate to light winds.
July 27....	263	To Sandy Hook Lightship.		Arrived at Sandy Hook Lightship at 1.02 A. M. (6.02 A. M., Greenwich Mean Time.)
	2785			

Passage—5 days, 15 hours, 58 minutes. Fastest on record.

The runs marked with a star were the largest on record at the time, but they have since been exceeded by a run of 528 knots in twenty-five hours, a day's run coming West, made by the *Teutonic* on her last voyage.

We are sorry to learn that the advocates and enemies of the Revenue Marine transfer bill are at sword's point. The officers of the Navy, who oppose the bill, charge the Revenue Marine officers with having the largest lobby ever known in Congress; that they have each pledged two years of the extra pay they will receive under the terms of the bill to their attorneys, their total lobbying expenses aggregating \$200,000. The Revenue Marine officers retort that the opponents of the bill have not only employed high-priced attorneys to attack the bill, but are engaged in active opposition against it themselves, which they regard as rank insubordination, considering that the Secretary of the Navy, their superior authority, is eager to have the bill passed. The Navy officers claim that their association had the permission of the Secretary to oppose the bill. They add further that if their action can be construed into insubordination the Revenue Marine officers are open to the same charge, for they are openly and actively engaged advocating the passage of the bill when it is well known that their chief, the Secretary of the Treasury, is strongly opposed to it. The Revenue Marine officers on the other hand say that while it may be true that Secretary Tracy told the line officers of the Navy that he did not wish to deprive them of the constitutional right of a free expression of opinion, he did not expect that they would go so far in their efforts to defeat a measure approved by the head of their department, and they refer to the sudden detachment and order, to sea before his time of Lieut. Knapp, who was conspicuous in his opposition to the bill, as an evidence of Secretary Tracy's displeasure at the conduct of

the line officers. The latter charge the whole blame for the detachment of this officer to the influence of Ex-Senator Conger, one of the attorneys for the Revenue Marine bill, who, they say, sees defeat staring him in the face and has taken this means of retaliation. Altogether the fight is a hot one, and is giving much occasion for gossip injurious to the Services. We were informed some time ago by a leading officer of the Navy that the Navy officers had decided not to oppose the bill, for the reason that they did not think it becoming to set themselves in hostility to the policy of the Department.

We are in receipt this week of several communications recapitulating the responsible duties of non-commissioned officers of the Army, and urging the absolute necessity, if the standard is to be elevated, that the present rate of pay of these important military factors be advanced. We have expatiated largely on this subject in the years gone by, but deem it best to postpone further discussion of it until the next session of Congress, as it is too late to accomplish anything at present. One correspondent, referring to the fact that Congress seems to think that the best non-commissioned material can be obtained for a very small pittance, says it reminds him of the lady who, having bought a switch of hair for a dollar, returned the next day complaining that it was not human hair. "Madam," replied the saleslady, "what did you expect for a dollar—the seven Sutherland sisters?"

CAPTAIN S. M. EARDLEY WILMOT, R. N., in an article recently read before the Royal United Service Institution, presented a strong argument in favor of moderate dimensions for modern battleships. He thinks that the ships of 9,500 to 10,500 tons should be increased, and the supply of larger vessels limited to the present supply. With the improved armor the plating can be limited to 12 in., and the ram and torpedo turn the scale in favor of moderate tonnage and greater numbers. Too much may be sacrificed to speed. In a vessel of 10,500 tons we can combine a powerful armament, sufficient protection to the structure, and an adequate speed. When increased dimensions are given, the additional tonnage is chiefly taken up in providing more armor. We have got into the habit of considering ships in the light of not how hard can they strike, but rather how much hitting they can stand, and though it is perfectly legitimate to guard vital points, the best defence is, after all, vigorous offensive action.

ONLY a portion of the promotions consequent upon the retirement of Col. Hebb of the Marine Corps have been made—Lieut. Col. Forney and Major Higbee. These were promptly confirmed by the Senate and there is now some anxiety in the Marine Corps and naval circles to know what is become of Cap. Wm. R. Brown, whose promotion, vice Higbee, is also due. It is known that his promotion is opposed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps and some of the officials of the Navy, who are confident that he will not pass his examination for promotion if brought before a board. The purpose seems to be to initiate the new examination law with his case, but there are grave doubts whether this can be done legally. Col. Hebb having retired before the promotion law was passed his promotion becomes due under the old laws, and it is the opinion of most of the legal experts that the department will be compelled to give it to him. The matter is now under advisement by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

THE Kansas City Times urges a veterinary department branch in the War Department exhibits at the World's Fair, saying: "While the United States is searching the world for Columbian relics and antediluvian trinkets, which it is intended shall be exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago, they overlook a mine of antiquities when they fail to overhaul the 'veterinary tools' and 'horse medicines' now furnished by the Q. M. D., of the U. S. Army. While the medical department exhibit will show nearly all the useful modern improvements in surgery and medicine, the veterinary display would contain some instruments and drugs which antedate Columbus, some of the instruments, we are convinced, having been built on the model of those used by Noah's veterinary surgeon during the cruise in the ark."

A RECENT despatch from Wallace, Idaho, says: "The announcement that General Carlin, U. S. A., has recommended Osburn as the depot for locating a permanent outpost to Fort Sherman has stirred up considerable local jealousy. Wallace, Gardner, Burke, Gem and Mullan are anxious for the prize. The Regulars are winning laurels of praise from everybody. The blue coats have caught the eye of every pretty girl in Wallace, and as fast as the soldier is off duty he is in big demand as a society necessity."

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO CHICAGO.

The military operations at Chicago during the ceremonies attending the dedication of the World's Fair buildings will be less extensive than originally contemplated. Instead of four days' encampment on the grounds, during which the troops were to be put through extensive manoeuvres to show their proficiency in the new Drill Regulations, their presence at Chicago is to be limited to two days, and the operations confined to the review usual on such occasions. This conclusion was reached at a consultation on Thursday between the President and General Schofield as will appear from the following instructions which have been sent to General Miles by the Adjutant-General of the Army:

After full consideration of the subject, and consultation with the President, it has been decided impracticable to concentrate the troops at Chicago in advance of the time for the ceremonies attending cause them to engage in military manoeuvres other than the dedication of the Exposition buildings, or to than the review usual on such occasions. The President thinks it will be impracticable for him to give more than two days to the ceremonies at Chicago, one for the civic parade, and the second day for the military review and dedication ceremonies.

The troops should remain at Chicago not to exceed two days, and should be quartered at or near the exposition buildings, and be provided with subsistence by contract at so much per man per day for the number of men and number of days for which supplies are actually furnished.

The final orders to the troops which are to participate have not yet been issued, but five regiments of infantry, four battalions of cavalry and seven light batteries were ordered some time ago to prepare for service at Chicago, and the most of them, if not all, will doubtless be included in the orders when finally issued. These troops include parts not exceeding a battalion from the 6th, 7th and 9th Regiments of Cavalry respectively, and the Fort Leavenworth battalion; light batteries A and F, second, and F, 4th Artillery, from Ft. Riley; battery C, 3d Artillery from Washington Barracks; battery K, 1st Artillery from Fort Hamilton N. Y.; battery B, 4th Artillery from Fort Adams, and the 2d, 3d, 6th and 19th and headquarters 12th Regiments of Infantry and eight companies of Infantry from Fort Leavenworth.

ALTHOUGH Congress has failed to provide the quarters required for the new Military Intelligence Office, Adjutant General Williams does not propose to allow the new project to fall through on that account. Within a few weeks a number of details to the Intelligence Office may be looked for, and within a few months some very tangible results may be anticipated.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification will meet at the Army Building, New York City, on Tuesday next, and remain in session for a few days.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DANIEL POWERS WHITING U. S. Army, retired, died August 2, at Washington D. C., aged eighty-four. He entered the Military Academy in 1828, was graduated in 1832, and promoted to the 7th Infantry. He served in the Florida War and in the Mexican War and was brevetted Major for his gallantry at Cerro Gordo. He saw much frontier service between 1850 and 1860, and in December of the latter year was promoted Major of the 10th Infantry. In 1862 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th Infantry and November 4, 1863, was retired from active service for disability resulting from long and faithful service and from sickness and exposure in the line of duty. The funeral services took place on Thursday, the remains being taken to Arlington for interment.

The cruise in Canadian waters of the North Atlantic Squadron has been abandoned. Officially the reason assigned for the change of programme is that the vessels will be needed on the home coast, first to attend the launching of the Ammen ram at Bath, Me., next for a visit to Bar Harbor, and, on Sept. 1, for manoeuvres in connection with the Naval War College. Unofficially, it is hinted that the Department deemed it unwise to expose the American sailors to possible insults from Canadians who are not in an altogether happy frame of mind over the measures of retaliation proposed against their country by our Congress.

The Services are receiving little attention at the hands of Congress during the closing days. There are plenty of worthy measures on the calendars of both Houses that might well be taken up and passed, but neither house is in the humor for anything now but the fight over the World's Fair appropriation. Another week will probably bring the session to a close. As far as the Services are concerned, the session is now at an end. It is true that there are many items of interest in the Sundry Civil bill, which is still pending in consequence of the World's Fair controversy, but we have already shown what they are and how they will be disposed of.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., of Fort Snelling, in view of the approaching rifle competitions, contributes to the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul, a timely article as to the nature of the competitions, how the competitors are selected, the targets used, etc. Captain Reade is an excellent authority on the subject, as we often have had occasion to notice during the past few years.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SOLEY is busily engaged perfecting arrangements for the opening of and preparing the programme for the course of instruction at the Naval War College. It is expected that all the vessels of the home station will participate. Rear Admiral Gherardi has been ordered to Washington to consult with Mr. Soley concerning the part his vessels will take in it. The course of instruction is to begin about Sept. 1. The class will be composed of officers taken chiefly from the two home squadrons.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The Senate has passed the bill striking a final blow at the post trader by prohibiting the appointment of any more of them to fill either existing or prospective vacancies. The day of the post trader is thus rapidly coming to a close.

The bill to limit appointments to all vacancies in the grade of major in the Adjutant-General's, Inspector General's and Judge Advocate General's Departments and in the Pay Corps to captains of the line was passed by the Senate on July 30, without a dissenting vote or a word of opposition. It still requires the action of the House to become a law.

The bill for the retirement of mates of the Navy is made a special order for the first Wednesday after the first Monday in December next.

A resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew, calling on the Secretary of War for a report as to all Army officers who have been tried by Court-martial during the past ten years, their rank, offence, verdict rendered and punishment imposed, was the subject of considerable discussion in the Senate on Wednesday. Objection was made to it by Messrs. Hawley, Call, Bate, Manderson, Palmer, Sanders and Proctor, on the ground that full publicity had been given to each case at the time it occurred, and that the effect if not the motive of the resolution was to renew scandal and to expose the officers concerned and their relatives to further disgrace, pain and mortification, without the possibility of any good being done by the publication.

The resolution was, on the motion of Mr. Manderson, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The advocates of the Revenue Marine Transfer bill are struggling hard to get a vote on that measure before the session ends, and its opponents are equally active in their efforts to prevent its consideration. With only a few days of the session remaining and nearly every member clamoring to secure consideration for some particular bill, the chances seem to be against the Revenue Marine bill, but its advocates will not give up the fight until the session ends, and will renew the battle with increased vigor next session if not successful this session. The fate of the bill depends entirely upon its being brought before the two Houses for consideration.

CAPTAIN E. G. MATHEY, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was a visitor this week to Davenport, Ia.

CAPTAIN T. F. KANE, U. S. Navy, sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the steamer *City of Paris*.

CAPTAIN GEO. H. PADDOCK, 5th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined this week at Fort Supply from a fortnight leave.

CAPTAIN S. W. FOUNTAIN, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and his troop returned to Fort Myer, Va., this week from a short practice march as far as Groveton, Virginia.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ELLIOT, 9th U. S. Infantry, was expected at Glens Falls, N. Y., this week to open a regimental recruiting rendezvous at that place.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, U. S. A., is under severe domestic affliction. His father, Dr. J. B. Massey died at Chicago July 19, and his mother also died recently of heart failure.

The lecture on the Nicaragua Canal, delivered by the General Manager of the Construction Company, Capt. Geo. W. Davis, 14th Inf., appears in the Journal of the Institute for August.

The following named Military Academy cadets have been appointed during the past week: Levi F. Mogel, Centreport (9th Dist.), Penn.; Wm. H. Norton (Alt.), Reading (9th Dist.), Penn.; Ralph M. Johnson (Alt.), Belfast (3d Dist.), Maine; William W. Johnstone (Alt.), Hendersonville (9th Dist.), N. C.

In the trial of the 5-inch Brown Segmental gun at Birdsboro, Pa., alluded to last week, three shots were fired, the first with two and a half pounds of spheroidal powder, giving a pressure of 40,170 pounds per square inch, the second, with three pounds of powder, 55,325 pounds, and the third, with three and one-half pounds of powder, over 66,000 pounds pressure, and careful measurement showed that the bore of the cylinder was not altered. There was no change whatever, either in the diameter of the bore or in the position of the segments, or in the liner. There was no displacement either radially or longitudinally. Lieutenant Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., and the inventor, John Hamilton Brown, directed the experiments, all of which gave highly satisfactory results. A new gun, now in process of construction, is 19 feet in length and weighs 3½ tons, or nearly one ton less than the new 5-inch steel built-up rifle. The normal powder charge will be 35 pounds and the shell 60 pounds.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following transfers in the 19th Inf. are made: Capt. Alex. H. M. Taylor, from K to F; Capt. C. C. Hewitt, from F to K; First Lieut. J. A. Johnston, 8th Cav., is detailed as Recorder of the Examining Board at Ft. Meade, vice Lieut. Gaston, 8th Cav., released. Sick leave is extended to Capt. J. H. Baldwin, 18th Inf., for two months. Major Amos T. Kimball, Q. M., now at Waukesha, Wisconsin, is ordered to report at Chicago for temporary duty, in connection with the World's Fair. First Lieut. W. H. Sage, 23d Inf., detailed to college duty at Central University of Kentucky, at Richmond, Ky. Lieuts. F. H. Sargeant and Robert Alexander, 7th Inf., are ordered to exchange companies.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

THE first to lead the way in the rifle competitions of 1892 is the Department of the Platte. They commenced at Bellevue Ave. 1, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with Capt. C. A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., in charge of the rifle camp.

The preliminary practice of the competitions at Fort Leavenworth will commence Aug. 8. The rifle competitions will close Aug. 20, and the cavalry competitions Aug. 23. A very handsome programme has been issued. Capt. W. P. Hall, 8th Cav., is in charge of the competitors, and Capt. A. E. Woodson, 5th Cav., commands the rifle camp.

Dept. of Dakota.—The following officers are detailed for duty in connection with the department rifle and cavalry competitions, to be held at Fort Keogh, Montana: In Charge of Enlisted men—Captain Charles E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav., to report Aug. 7. Statistical Officer—1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf., to report at these headquarters on Aug. 8, and at Fort Keogh on Aug. 8. A. A. Q. M. and A. A. O.—2d Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf., to report Aug. 5. In Charge of Telephone—2d Lieut. Willis Uline, 12th Infantry, to report August 7. Chief Range Officer—Captain James B. Hickey, 8th Cavalry, to report Aug. 8. Range Officers—1st Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th Cav.; James O. Green, 25th Inf.; Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, 3d Inf.; Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav.; Earl C. Carman, 12th Inf.; Ulisses G. Kemp, Richard L. Livermore, Joseph T. Crabbs, 8th Cav.; and Wm. H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf.

Department of Columbia.—The following officers are selected to represent their regiments at the cavalry and department competitions for the Dept. of the Columbia and Dakota, to be held at Fort Keogh, Mont., will report on Aug. 8: 1st Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., Fort Meade; Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., Fort Custer; Frank B. McCoy, 2d Lieut. Paul A. Wolf, 31 Inf., Fort Snelling; Charles Gerhardt, Walter L. Taylor, 20th Inf., Fort Assiniboine; Wm. A. Phillips, Hanson E. Ely, 22d Inf., Fort Keogh.

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 67, C. S., from these headquarters, as relates to the detail of 2d Lieut. Wm. R. Semple, 14th Inf.; Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 10th Inf., and Charles J. Symonds, 7th Cav., as range officers during the approaching rifle and cavalry competitions at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is revoked. 2d Lieut. James A. Ryan, 10th Inf., and Oren B. Meyer, 2d Cav., are detailed for duty as range officers during the approaching rifle and cavalry competitions at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will report Aug. 8. (S. O. 68, July 23, D. Mo.)

Department of Arizona.—The following officers are detailed for duty in connection with the annual bi-department cavalry competition. Those not already there will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., not later than August 8th. Major W. A. Rafferty, 2d Cav., in charge of competition; Capt. E. J. McClernand, 2d Cav., commanding camp and chief range officer; 1st Lieut. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., as financial and statistical officer; 1st Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav., as a. a. q. m. and a. a. s.; 1st Lieut. G. W. Goode, 1st Cav., as camp adjutant and acting ordnance officer. As Range Officers—1st Lieut. A. C. Duval, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf., D. L. Brainard, 2d Cav., J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., Edward Anderson, 1st Cav., J. W. Farlow, 1st Cav., W. J. Glasgow, 1st Cav., R. C. Williams, 1st Cav. The following officers having been selected as competitors and will also proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., not later than August 8th, proximo: 1st Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cav.; d Lieut. J. M. Andrews, Jr., 1st Cav.; Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav., R. B. Wallace, 2d Cav. (S. O. 93, July 23, D. Ariz.)

The following officers are detailed for duty in connection with the annual department rifle competition at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will report not later than August 15th, proximo: Capt. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf., commanding camp and chief range officer; 1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., as a. a. q. m. and a. a. s.; 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., as camp adjutant and acting ordnance officer; 2d Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 4th Artillery, A. D. C., as financial and statistical officer. As Range Officers.—Capt. Henry Wyant, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bonardus Elridge, 10th Inf.; Z. B. Vance, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. M. Suples, 2d Cav., Charles Crawford, 10th Inf., Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., William Weigel, 11th Inf., J. D. Leitch, 24th Inf. The following officers having been selected as competitors for places on the annual department rifle team, will report at Fort Bayard, N. M., not later than August 15th: Capt. R. W. Johnson, Asst Surg., 1st Lieut. J. E. Brett, 24th Inf., 2d Lieut. H. O. Williams, 11th Inf. (S. O. 94, July 23, D. Ariz.)

Within a month, if the promises of those directly interested are fulfilled, the Army will know what its future small arm is to be. According to the officials of the ordnance bureau, the Magazine Gun Board will make its final report during the present month. After this report is received it will then be a question for the authorities to decide whether the new piece shall be a magazine or single loader. The question of calibre will also have to be finally decided upon, and it will probably be not over .30, and possibly less. All of these points will be fully determined upon within a month, but the troops will do well if they get rid of the old Springfield within another year, as the adoption of a new weapon means new machinery for the Springfield Armory, where the new guns will be made. The only invention submitted to the Board by the Government was the reduced calibre Springfield, and if a magazine gun is adopted it will be a private invention and the question of royalty will have to be determined. When the new rifles are issued the old Springfields will be recalled and held in reserve for emergencies. Including those in the hands of the militia there are probably 200,000 of them.

EXTENSIVE preparations have been made in Philadelphia, Pa., for the public obsequies over the body of Charles W. Rizin, the boatswain's mate of the cruiser *Baltimore*, who was murdered in Chile. Grand Army posts, camps of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and naval veteran organizations will take part in the services. Rizin's remains will arrive in Philadelphia about Aug. 10. They were at Panama August 3d, en route to New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

AUGUST 2, 1892.

The thermometer reached the maximum temperature of the season on Friday last. So intense was the heat that the daily drills, Light Battery and Practical Military Engineering, were omitted. At guard mounting and at morning and evening parade, the corps and band appeared in white uniforms much cooler in appearance as well as much more comfortable than the usual dress. There is an old saying here, which has passed into a proverb, to the effect that "you cannot kill a cadet." It was thought best not to run the risk, however, as even should the cadets survive the scorching temperature, the horses might not prove equally fortunate. Relief came with cooler weather on Saturday none too soon, for on Monday the August programme of drills was begun. From nine until ten each morning details from the 1st and 3d Classes take part in the Light Battery drill. From half-past ten until half-past twelve details from the 1st and 3d Classes are engaged in Practical Military Engineering. Dancing alternates with this drill for members of the 3d Class. The 4th Class is drilled from nine until ten at the fort battery, Fort Clinton. Later, instruction in dancing occupies the time for those members of the class who have qualified in swimming. The entire 1st Class having qualified in astronomy, the instruction in this study has been discontinued.

At 4:15 each afternoon company drill takes place under Lieut. Dunning, McIver, Mott and Tate, the four tactical officers.

Cadets Bigelow, Howland, Wheeler and Springer have been appointed lance corporals.

Cadet Langdon has been transferred from Co. C to Co. A. Cadet Kowiton has been appointed a corporal in Co. C.

An announcement, to be selected each day from the members of the guard by the cadet adjutant, will hereafter assist the battalion clerk. The position carries with it a number of privileges of great desirability to cadets. The adjutant is to be guided in his selection by the bearing, condition of accoutrements, execution of manual, etc., the position to be given to that member of the guard who proves most satisfactory in these particulars.

The preparations for the erection of the Battle Monument are watched with the deepest interest. The four granite balls which have occupied the site of the monument have been moved to the opposite side of the road. The work of excavation for the foundation has been begun. Bids for sand and stone and an office for the superintendent of the work are being built. A stationary engine is in position.

The statue of Gen. Halleck, destined for the Cullum Memorial Hall, has reached the post.

Mr. Robert A. Berard, son of the late Professor Claudius Berard, died at his home at Highland Falls on Wednesday, July 27, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services were held at his residence on Friday afternoon. The interment was at the post cemetery.

Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.; Gen. and Mrs. Ames, parents of Cadet Ames, 2d Class; Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, mother of Cadet Cassatt, 1st Class; Mrs. Dillaway, mother of Cadet Dillaway, 3d Class; Mrs. L. L. Langdon, mother of Cadet Langdon, 2d Class, have been among recent visitors at the post.

Miss Carrie Parker, of Washington, is a guest of Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Mary Ward is visiting Mrs. Davis.

A largely attended cadet reception was given by Mrs. Mercer last Saturday afternoon. The guests were cadets of the 1st and 3d Classes and the young ladies of the post.

Mrs. Kilbourne entertained a number of cadets and young ladies on the same afternoon.

Hazing in the old sense of the word has become obsolete at West Point. Any attempt at interfering with new cadets results disastrous to the perpetrators if discovered. Two cadets, members of the 3d Class, are now undergoing punishment for an offence of this kind. The sentence in one case, that of a cadet officer, a corporal, was as follows: To be reduced to ranks, to be confined to his company street until Aug. 15, to the encampment east of the color line during the continuance of Camp Kendrick, and to lose that portion of his furlough between graduation and July 1. In the other case—that of a private—the sentence was: Suspension for six months without rank or pay, and to join the 4th Class Jan. 2, '93. There are many old officers who are more or less in favor of hazing. They do not advocate the practice, but the authorities at the Military Academy do not share this view.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

Cos. B, 21st Inf., Capt. Jocelyn, from Fort Porter, and A, 6th Inf., Capt. Wetherill, from Bedlow's Island, have arrived for a month's target practice.

Assistant Secretary of War L. A. Grant was at the post last week and made an inspection. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honor. Capt. C. P. Miller, A. Q. M., accompanied the Secretary.

Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf., spent several days here last week.

Col. Horace Jewett, 21st Inf., left on Friday on a month's leave, which he intends spending in New England. During his absence Capt. F. H. E. Ebsen commands the post.

Col. and Mrs. Jewett gave a reception on Thursday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Sparrow. It was a charming entertainment and brought out all the post people and numerous other guests. Refreshments were served in the dining room throughout the evening while the regimental band played choice selections on the lawn.

Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, of Fort Porter, are at the Eldorado.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA.

The battalion of the 25th Inf., ordered from Missoula, Idaho, has returned to the post. The battalion left at 8:30 P. M. July 12, and arrived at Mullan, Idaho, at 5:30 A. M. next morning, where the track was found to be blown up in two places; here telegraphic orders were received from Gen. Carlin to return to Missoula and proceed on the main line of the N. P. R. R. via Coeur d'Alene City and Harrison, Idaho, and join him at Wardner. The battalion arrived at Wardner on the evening of July 14, and remained there in camp, assisting in making arrests, scouting, guarding trains, etc., until July 27, when the troops from the Dept. of Dakota, being no longer required, were ordered back to their proper stations. The battalion, 25th Inf., Ft. Keogh, Mont., under Lt. Col. Pace, took the train at Wallace and the two battalions returned together as far as Missoula.

The battalion, 25th Inf., consisted of Cos. F, G and H, and numbered 149 men, Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, comd'g. The following officers were with the command: Capt. W. I. Sanborn (G), H. P. Ritzlin (F), C. L. Hodges (H), W. D. Crosby, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Geo. Andrews (Batt. Adjt.), and John McMartin; 2d Lieut. T. H. McGuire, V. A. Caldwell and E. L. McCurkie.

Prior to the departure of the battalion Gen. Carlin issued the following order from his headquarters at Wardner: In relieving the battalion of the 25th Inf. from further duty in this department in compliance with telegraphic orders from headquarters, Dept. of Columbia, the colonel commanding U. S. troops in the Coeur d'Alene region desires to thank the officers and men of that battalion for their excellent conduct on all occasions while under his command.

ORRIN.

A GRANITE monument erected by the officers and men of the *Boston* to the fifteen seamen of the U. S. cruiser, killed by the powder explosion at the Mare Island Navy Yard June 13 was unveiled Aug. 1, 1892, at the Naval Cemetery, Mare Island. Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., of the cruiser *Boston*, delivered the oration.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

PESKEKILL, July 28.

THE REGIMENT OF SEPARATE COMPANIES.

The atmosphere on Tuesday morning was most oppressive. The drill was in extended order by sections, sergeants in command. In the fifth battalion, Capt. Wilson, with the assistance of Col. Philsterer, labored earnestly, and were well seconded by the non-coms. and men. The marchings and repeated changes of direction were executed with promptness, though at the start the usual timidity was displayed. The firings at the halt and on the march were satisfactory, the only error being the apparent hurry of the men in ranks. The manual of the load should be strictly followed and in every case a deliberate aim taken before the fire is delivered. The fronts into line of squads were badly blundered at the outset, but were steadily improved, while the rallies and assemblies were in the main fairly executed, though in many cases the chiefs of squads and sections made most unaccountable errors.

In the sixth battalion, Capt. Kirby and Lt. Hardin, U. S. A., superintended the work, but it was not by any means as smooth as that of the fifth. The officers and men of the right company appearing to be absolutely bewildered by the movements in extended order. The blunders of Capt. Budlong's company seemed to be catching, for many of the company organizations were in a sea of troubles. The firings, too, with the exception of those of the 2d and 4th companies, were very ragged.

Capt. Goodier and his seventh battalion were more successful, and, under the tutelage of Major Staepole, carried out the morning's programme to a satisfactory conclusion. In this battalion there is one company, the 25th, who is making its first tour of camp duty, and the manner in which the non-coms. handled their squads and sections is worthy of the warmest commendation.

The midday drills were, as a general rule, satisfactory. The heat was simply fearful, but officers and men stood to the work, and though a number were overcome by the heat, as stated, they were promptly cared for by the red cross corps. During these drills there was little to discriminate between the different battalions. The work of the guides and the judgment of distances seem to be the great trouble of the separate companies, and one that if proper pains are taken can easily be remedied. Judgment of distance is most essential in the workings of the new tactics, and the sooner the non-coms. are taught the exact distance of one or more paces, the sooner will drills run smoothly. Much time is spent in trying to make a cadence to new manual, and for what purpose—while their education as to the correct interval between men, squads, sections and companies is almost forgotten.

The parade of the evening was in line, the command forming three sides of a square and was, in the main, a handsome ceremony, the seventh battalion distinctly carrying off the honors for its prompt formation, excellent manual and marching. The want of judgment as to distance was again exemplified in the march off, under command of the first sergeants, the distance allowed between all but the first and second companies of the first battalion being more than three times too much, while there was almost battalion distance between the second and third companies of the second battalion. The marching and alignments in all but the third battalion were poor.

Wednesday's work was as on all the preceding weeks, the platoon in the extended order for the morning and at the 10:30 drill, battalions in the platoon formation, while the evening ceremony was in the column of platoon order, and companies 24 files was the formation of the day. The early drills were, to a certain extent, limp and weak, and neither officers or men seemed to have heart in the work.

In the firings, however, both battalions acquitted themselves in a commendable manner—there was no disposition to hurry.

As stated, the principles were well grounded in each of the battalions, and if the knowledge gained at the State camp will be utilized in armory work, there will be little chance for criticism when these companies report at the State camp in 1894.

Though the morning drills were, as a rule, far from satisfactory, the platoon movements of the midday drill in their rapidity and apparent smoothness, were a surprise to commanding officers and inspectors. The equalizations were rapid, formations prompt, and the general work of a character to please all concerned. The heat was almost unbearable, yet officers and men repeated movement after movement and not a complaint could be heard. It may be that the absence of the colored servants with their buckets of ice water aided in the work of the day, and at the close of the drills the men were fresh and anxious for dinner. There should be an established rule in camp prohibiting the promiscuous dosing of these overheated men with ice-water at every rest. A regulation of this description, especially during such weather as was experienced by these troops, would greatly add to the general health of the men. The absence on this day of the regulation ice water, even with the addition of oat meal, left the hospital tent vacant and the surgeons and ambulance corps with idle hands. The evening parade was a handsome ceremony, and would have been perfect but for the antics of the animal ridden by the adjutant of the seventh battalion.

The only error in this ceremony was in the march off of companies under charge of the first sergeants. In the two first battalions, sixth and fifth, there was in some cases almost battalion distance between the companies, caused by the pivot guides on the turns marking time instead of taking the short step. This fault of the pivot guides was observed throughout the week, not only in the ceremonies but during the drills, and though they were frequently corrected the error was repeated again and again. In the seventh battalion the march off on this day was simply perfect.

Although the heat of Thursday morning was intense the men did not complain of over fatigue after the hour and one-half consumed in the work of "company extension." This was a brand new experience to a majority of the men engaged, but they all seemed anxious to accumulate the details. On

this morning the battalions were equalized in companies of 22 files and were, as a rule, ably handled by company commanders. It is not to be supposed that the work was smooth and regular on the contrary the men were so anxious to get to the front that they frequently destroyed the very object intended to be gained. It was a most difficult job for the officers to keep the men in hand, and despite the heat they would make the rushes at a mad gallop, instead of the double time. The firings, however, were capably rendered in each of the battalions, many of the company volleys sounding as but the fire of one rifle. The drills were a revelation to the men, and they found many new points in the "company extension."

The guard mount of the day was a most satisfactory ceremony, and though the mercury had got well up into the nineties not a man wilted. After guard mount the surgeons held a consultation at the hospital tent, and as at the hour for the midday drill, the hundredth point had been passed and the mercury still rising, they recommended a cessation of drill, a request promptly granted by Gen. Porter. On account of the intense heat the evening parade was also abandoned, this being the first time since the institution of the post that heat prevented "dress parade."

Friday morning the three battalions were exercised in the school of the company, extended order. As was to be expected under the circumstances of the great strain of the previous days, due to the intense heat, these company drills could hardly be expected to be a success, and how men stood the strain, especially in the double time and in the rushes was a wonder.

The midday drill was again dispensed with on account of the extreme heat, and the evening parade of this day virtually closed the military work of the week, for Saturday morning was devoted to cleaning up and packing kits preparatory to striking camp. As a total the three battalions, separate companies, had a hard week of it. They rather relished the duty prescribed and were eager to gain every important point pertaining to the new drill regulations, but with the thermometer verging on the hundreds from early morning until long after sunset the wonder is that so much good work was accomplished. For these three battalions it is said that during the tour of duty not a man fished or shirked, and though drills were suspended for two days, it was by order of the post commander and surgeons and not from any complaint of officers or men.

THE SPECIAL BATTALION.

As announced in the JOURNAL, on the invitation of Gen. Porter, a special battalion occupied the State camp during the closing week, July 30 to August 5. This battalion was composed of one company from the 7th Regiment, under Capt. W. C. Fisk, three officers, 73 men, one from the 12th Regiment, Capt. Charles S. Burns, four officers, 112 men, one from the 22d Regiment, Capt. N. B. Thurston, four officers, 112 men, and one from the 23d Regiment, Major Ezra De Forest four officers, 85 men, a total of 15 officers, 382 men—397. It was expected that each of these regiments would have filled the required detail, 116, but at the very last moment it was found that not enough men could be spared from their businesses on so short a notice, so the Seventh's contingent was short of what was expected, as was also the detail from the Twenty-third requirement.

As usual the regular evening parade was held, Major De Forest in command, and though the handsome appearance of the line was marred by the gray of the 7th's uniform, the ceremony was complete in every particular, with the Twelfth Regiment detachment carrying off the honors for marching, alignments and manual.

Sunday morning opened with a cold rain storm which made the camp guard shiver even in thin overcoats. It had been arranged by several of the companies to hold their drills by squad in the early forenoon, but the idea had to be abandoned. Guard mount was held in overcoats and was a chilly ceremony, though conducted in fair shape. In the afternoon the usual schools were held, with Col. Bates, who had consented to act as instructor of the battalion during the week, the lecturer. Later on Lieut. French read a lesson on the new tactics to the noncommissioned officers on squad and section extension. On account of the rain the evening parade was omitted.

FIRST BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal and Telegraph Corps of the 1st Brigade, Capt. Albert Gallup, have done most excellent work during their two weeks' stay at the State camp. The first week was devoted wholly to heliograph and flash light practice. Twenty-two of the men were perfect in this duty, and, considering that this was really their first experience in the open with the heliograph, the result is most satisfactory.

The past week has been devoted to the instruction of the details from the separate companies in camp.

Gen. Porter has decided that in the future camps of the State school of signaling will be one of the special features. A most interesting drill was given on Tuesday evening, when Capt. Gallup used the electric lights of the camp instead of the sun for his heliograph, and messages were flashed across the plain with the utmost exactness. Capt. Gallup has been detailed at camp during the week of the special battalion. For good conduct and proficiency at camp, Corporals Super and Spence and Lance Corporal Matheson were promoted to be sergeants, and Privates Lombke and Fitch to be lance corporals.

A SHOT AT THE STAR AND EAGLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I DESIRE to take exception to some of the criticisms made by your correspondent on the encampment of the 2d Brigade, N. G., N. J., at Sea Girt, in your issue of July 25. Not but that the movements criticized deserved it, but I think your correspondent has endeavored to put the blame in the wrong place, and, according to my idea, the enlisted men and the line officers were not the only persons at Camp Abbott that needed instruction.

First allow me to quote a portion of General Order No. 3 dated Newark, N. J., April 2, 1892:

"All infantry exercises and manoeuvres not embraced in the system (U. S. A. drill regulations) are prohibited, and those therein proscribed will be strictly observed."

Your correspondent says that the brigade guard mount on Sunday was rather ragged and that the men were unsteady, and that the officers did not seem to grasp the situ-

ation. I want to say that, in addition to above quoted order, that all captains of companies have from time to time been ordered to pay particular attention to guard mount and sentinal duty. Now, I have five different editions of the new Drill Regulations and I fail to find in any of them any provision for a brigade guard mount or for the appearance of an assistant adjutant general at any guard mount. And I would like to ask if it is any wonder that the officers failed to grasp the situation when the whole thing was conducted on a combination of Upton and the new drill regulations, and unless an officer had a previous knowledge of Upton (which the order prevented him from using), he must of necessity be all at sea in regard to what was expected of him, and all his labor of study to comply to the requirements of the Drill Regulations was actually a waste of time and energy. Your correspondent says further that on Monday the brigade parade was very fairly executed. I am in the same quandary as to the authority for any such movement. And how any movement that is not only not laid down in the regulations, but which is especially prohibited, can be very fairly done from a military standpoint I am at a loss to understand. Again your correspondent, in speaking of the review, says that it was a success, notwithstanding the fact that the staff of each colonel was by an order from brigade headquarters ordered from their proper position in front of their respective regiments to a place on the line that should have been occupied by the band. Now, these may seem small things, but it does seem to me that the correspondent should note the errors committed by those wearing the star and the eagle as well as those of the line officers and the men. His statement that the camp of 1892 was a success is true only of the company and battalion movements, as there was not a single brigade movement that was in conformity with the regulations, nor was there any apparent effort made to have them so.

A LINE OFFICER.

CRITICISM OF THE NEW GUARD MANUAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I NOTICE in your last copy of your valued paper this paragraph: "Copies of the JOURNAL of June 25, containing the Revised Manual of Guard Duty, published for criticism before final adoption by the War Department, will be etc." I am not presumptuous, Mr. Editor, as to suppose for a moment that such criticism was asked from unknown militia officers, but as the Code of my State requires her militia force to conform to the regulations of the Regular Army, so far as practicable, I cannot think that such men as Capt. Godfrey or Lieut. French will deem the simple expression of a militiaman's opinion upon one or two paragraphs of that manual a farce. Para. 192, 193, 194 and 195 prescribe what a sentinal shall do whenever an officer, a standard or an armed body comes upon, crosses or approaches within saluting distance of his post. I shall not take time to quote these paragraphs, for the officers of the board know them well, and unless this article is a waste of time and your valuable space, they are the only ones with whom it will have any effect. The sentinal is placed upon post for a far different purpose than that of ceremony; still, the great basal principle of discipline, "courtesy," should at all times be exemplified by him and in his every action. Any regulation which prescribes so much ceremony for the sentinal, as to interfere with the full and effective discharge of his duty as a protector of camp or garrison over which he is posted is wrong. Any regulation which requires less courtesy from a sentinal than is required when that sentinal is simply a soldier in his company street, is also wrong. The everlasting "Halt, Face Outward and Present," is well done away with, but the reviewers took away the courteous action of the sentinal and left only the interruption of his duty. The same old "Halt and Face Outward" is there, and he must remain in that position until the officer has left the vicinity of the post, even though that officer has nothing to say to the sentinal and far less desire that he should stand like a post waiting for him to be gone. The courtesy of the sentinal, is, by the new manual, reduced to the lowest standard, while the labor of paying that semblance of respect is lessened not a whit, and the interruption to duty made, if anything, greater. Why not prescribe for the sentinal the rifle or carbine salute, and require him to give it as he walks his post? A glance of the eye, a soldierly motion of the hand, and the compliment is paid, whether the officer passes within or without, to the right or the left. Not a moment's interruption of his vigilant observance of all that "comes within sight or hearing" does the sentinal experience, nor is the standard of courtesy lowered in the representative of the guard. In my limited and unprofessional study of the German Army Regulations, which seems to be the accepted standard in this country, I find every effort made to simplify the duties of the soldier, but not the slightest to lessen his ideas of the importance of punctilious courtesy to his superiors. The old idea now in force of facing away from the officer if he chances to pass in rear of the sentinal's post, is a strange idea of a salute to me. Prescribe the rifle salute, allow it to be given in a common-sense manner to both officer or standard, and the duty of the sentinal will not be interrupted nor his courtesy impaired. O. T. KEMAN, Captain, 5th Ga. Cavalry.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

THE 3d Regiment, O. N. G., 725 strong, broke camp at Woodsdale Island Park on July 26, after six days of camp. The week was an exceedingly trying one for the men, as the heat was excessive, and the medical department reported 60 prostrations from the heat.

The 3d is commanded by Col. Charles Antony, of Springfield, a very able and efficient commander. He is assisted by Lieut.-Col. Davis, Majors Whitley, Hunter and Bees, Lt. C. K. Mower, regimental adjutant.

The regiment consists of twelve companies divided into three battalions. It includes eleven counties within its territory and the only time that they meet is at the annual encampment.

Their facilities for winter work are inadequate, as they have very poor armor.

The instruction has been by company and battalion. They have followed the schedule of drill issued by Col. Antony, but have received no instruction in extended order or street column formation. The battalions have done splendid work. At first there was a great deal of unsteadiness, but this soon wore off and the men settled down to good work. The parades were very fair. The guard duty performed by this regiment has not been up to the standard.

The men received no instruction in target practice, and Capt. F. M. Steele, the Inspector of Rifle Practice, was greatly disappointed, as there were several splendid ranges at the camp and the entire regiment could have qualified at 100, 200 and 300 yds, without interfering with the drills. Our Guard is very deficient in target practice and needs this instruction very much.

The camp was inspected by Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th U. S. Inf. He spoke very highly of the condition of the regiment and of their willingness to learn.

The regiment has the first Hospital Corps that has been regularly organized in the State. They have been carefully drilled by Major Sierrett, the regimental surgeon. The corps is composed of young men who are studying medicine and thoroughly understand the work. If it had not been for this corps there would probably have been several fatalities from the heat.

One of the very commendable features in this camp was the fact that there was very little drunkenness, as the men were sold liquor at the canteen, which was under guard, and beer only was sold. There was no liquor at all in the officers' quarters.

The regiment has felt the want very much of a State camp ground. The idea of camping in picnic grounds is not a good one as the men have too much to amuse them and the presence of picknickers detrimental to good discipline and work. The drill grounds were very poor and quite a distance from the camp.

The officers of the regiment were very courteous and made all military men welcome.

CALIFORNIA.

By G. O. No. 3, Hdqrs. Div. N. G. C., San Francisco, July 2, the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Brigades will encamp at Santa Cruz, Cal., Aug. 6 to 13. The encampment is designated "Camp Columbus."

The Commanding General of the 2d Brigade will detach Lieut. Bat. A, 2d Art., and the 1st Troop Cavalry, and will direct the commanding officers thereof to report in person to the division commander for duty under his immediate orders during the encampment.

Lieut.-Col. Fred. W. Zeile, ordnance officer of the division, is appointed provost marshal during the period of encampment.

Lieut. Joseph G. Gristing, paymaster, 2d Art., is appointed major and aide-de camp, vice Whittell, retired.

G. O. No. 4, July 4, announces the hours of service and roll call applying to the Camp of Instruction, Camp Columbus, Santa Cruz, Cal. The roll call will be sounded by the music of the guard of the 1st Brigade, and will be immediately repeated in the other brigades. Stable call will be sounded in the light battery and cavalry camp at the hour most convenient. Not less than two hours' drill per day (Sunday excepted) will be had by the light battery and cavalry troop, at such hours and in such exercises as may be directed. A commissioned officer of each company, battery and troop will superintend the roll call at reveille and tattoo. During the drill from 7 to 7.30 A. M. special attention will be given to the "squad" and "leading the squad" per. 502 to 553, Infantry Drill Regulations. The drill from 7.45 to 8.45 A. M. will be principally devoted to movements and exercises in "extended order," per. 559 to 601, Infantry Drill Regulations. As to the drill from 9 to 10.15 A. M., it is suggested that the first two be in the school of the battalion, the others in the school of the regiment. The drill at this hour on Friday, Aug. 13, will be in "extended order" by battalions.

The brigades will be formed for brigade evolutions as follows: 1st Brigade—Tuesday, Aug. 3, 9 to 10.15 A. M.; 2d Brigade—Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 to 10.15 A. M.; 3d Brigade—Thursday, Aug. 5, 9 to 10.15 A. M.

On Saturday, Aug. 13, the division will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Markham, after which a problem in minor tactics will be solved. The entire command will take part therein, and the action will be as much assimilated to actual war as the conditions will permit.

Regimental dress parade will be held in each brigade. All the battalions of the brigade will be formed as though belonging to one regiment. The colonels will alternate in commanding the parade, and the lieut.-colonels, regimental adjutants and sergeant-majors will act in their respective capacities when their colonel commands.

Brigade commanders will designate the formation to be taken at parade, i. e., "in line," "in line of masses," or "in line of platoon columns," and may substitute for the parade, the ceremony of brigade review, one day during the encampment.

All exercises will be in undress or campaign uniform. Full dress uniforms for enlisted men will not be taken to camp. Lieut.-Col. H. P. Bush, 1st Inf., is detailed acting division paymaster.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLES.

SEVEN of the 12 departments of the great Carnegie mills at Homestead are now in full operation, 1,200 men are working in them, and Superintendent Potter has expectation of seeing the entire plant in full operation by the end of August. All the troops, with the exception of three regiments, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery, were withdrawn from the Homestead during the week. On last Thursday division headquarters was broken up, and Maj. Gen. Snowden turned the command of the brigade now stationed in the borough over to Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley. The troops on duty comprise part of the 2d Brig., and are the 5th, 15th and 16th Infantry, Sheridan Troop and Battery B. Patrol, picket duty and drills take up the time of the little army, and officers and men have settled down to the work like veterans, as they now are.

A break in the routine of their duty occurred on Monday when Gen. Wiley gave permission to visit Pittsburgh to the Sheridan Troop and a platoon of the battery. It was almost 8 o'clock when the bugles sounded the command "forward," and the two commands moved out of Camp Colonel Sam Black. An hour was lost at the Hay's Station Ferry by the breaking of a shaft on the ferry boat Sam Roberts. But despite the accident the column made good time, and 10.30 it made the turn into 5th avenue at the Court House. The commands returned to camp at 2 o'clock. The actual distance covered was 14 miles, and the time about three hours.

The Homestead trouble has been a blessing in disguise to the division. It has given officers and men an excellent chance to study and put to practical test the New Drill Regulations. This labor trouble will also be the means of settling the red tape in the Pennsylvania military code. The much talked of legal proceedings as a result of the discipline of Private W. L. Iams, of Co. K, 16th Inf., have at last been commenced. On Monday afternoon Iams and his attorneys appeared before Alderman Reilly, of this city, and two informations were made by the ex-soldier. One was against Lieut.-Col. James B. R. Streator, Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, and Asst.-Surg. Wm. Simpson Grim and others, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. The second was against Col. Alexander Hawkins, Lieut.-Col. James B. R. Streator and others, and charges them with assault. The charge of aggravated assault and battery is for the hanging up of Iams by the thumbs, and the charge of assault is for the shaving of his head and mustache.

Lieut.-Col. Streator and the other accused officers are not at all worried over the affair. The big hearted Washingtonian says he is in no wise troubled and will be ready to meet his own share of a round. He will protect, he says, counsel John M. Braden and Albert S. Sprouts, two of the most celebrated lawyers of Washington County. The attorneys for Iams are C. C. Dickey, S. U. Trent, Frank P. Iams, a relative of the ex-soldier, and John D. Watson, a former officer of Battery B of the National Guard. Col. Streator, who was born March 12, 1856, practiced law until 1884, when he took charge of the People's Light and Heat Company. He entered the Guard as a private Co. H, 10th Inf., Jan. 25, 1881, served as adjutant from July 19, 1882, to Aug. 8, 1887, when he was elected lieutenant-colonel. He is a Democrat and it was thought that Gov. Pattison would appoint him adjutant-general. Lieut. Col. Streator makes a handsome looking soldier. "Big Jim," as his political friends call him, stands six feet two inches in his stockings, and weighs 235 pounds. With all the newspaper notoriety he has received, with the exception of the soldier whom he disciplined, he has not an enemy in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and counts his civilian friends by the thousands.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

AT last the advice given in connection with troubles in Co. F, 1st, Hartford, in these columns some months since has been followed. The resignation of Capt. Wickham and Lieut. Hubbard having been brought about, after the resignation of the 3d lieutenant, the company was placed in charge of Adj. Redfield. Many of the men were discharged and the company recruited, largely from old members. Alexander Allen, brigade inspector on Gen. Graham's staff, has been elected captain and the company will go into camp Saturday in good shape.

2d Lieut. J. C. Bailey has been elected 1st lieutenant Co. A, 1st Regt., Hartford, vice Herter, resigned. Musician Edward E. Lamb is chosen to succeed Bailey. Capt. Thos. H. Allen, I. R. P., 3d Regt., is honorably discharged. Q. M. Pennington, 3d, has resigned. Hiram B. Thompson has been appointed assistant surgeon of that regiment.

The resignation of Capt. Garrie P. Sanger, Co. B, 4th, Bridgeport, has been accepted. Commissary Sergt. Everett Noyes, Stamford, has been appointed quartermaster of the

4th, and Pvt. Holly, of Stamford, inspector of rifle practice. 2d Lieut. Wilcoxson has been elected 1st lieutenant Co. F, 4th, Norwalk, vice Aiken, resigned, and 1st Sergt. Latron 3d lieutenant. Lieut. Bowen, 5th Inf., U. S. A., having been assigned to Gov. Bulkeley's staff, is holding meetings with officers and non-coms. preparatory to camp. Maj. Morrison has been chosen lieutenant colonel of the 3d, vice Smith, who resigned because an outsider, an ex-Army officer, was elected colonel.

VARIOUS.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, N. Y., who has been ill for some days, we are pleased to learn, is recovering his usual good health.

The Committee of One Hundred on the Columbian celebration, to be held in this city on Oct. 12, have made application to Gen. Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, for a detail of officers to drill the postmen for the parade.

Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th U. S. Cavalry, will visit the encampment of the Arkansas State Guards at Little Rock, Ark., during the week commencing Aug. 8, for such duty as may be required of him by the Governor of Arkansas.

The organization of Co. I, 22d N. Y., now in charge of ex-Adj. Postwick, of the 71st N. Y., is making encouraging progress. Mr. Postwick states that by the end of September he expects to have enough men to warrant the muster in of the company. Meetings are held at the armory every Monday night.

Co. A, 71st Regt., is said to be desirous of electing ex-Capt. John P. Leo, of the 23d N. Y., as its captain, in place of O'Brien, resigned. Mr. Leo is certainly a skilled tactician and a most able officer. His old company, I, was one of the best drilled in the regiment, and his men were all very much attached to him.

Col. Seward, 9th N. Y., directs the several companies of the regiment to parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor, with the exception of such men as have already qualified, as follows: A and B, Aug. 6; C and D, Aug. 13; E and F, Aug. 20; G and H, Sept. 3; I and K, Sept. 10. Col. Seward congratulates Co. K, Capt. W. H. Truman, on winning the "Seward Trophy" for the year 1892; and announces that, in addition to the prize yet to be won by the company obtaining the largest number of marksmen, Capt. Gibson, I. R. P., offers a prize, valued at \$25, for the company which shall secure the largest percentage of marksmen on the basis of the number of men on roll Nov. 30, 1892.

Mayor P. F. Wanser, of Jersey City, was on Aug. 2 elected brigadier general of the 1st Brigade, N. G. N. J., vice Steele, deceased. The election was held in Newark. Maj. Gen. Plume presided. There were nine officers present, as follows: Col. E. A. Campbell, Maj. Hoyt and Lt. Col. Briental, 1st Regt.; Col. Moore, Lt. Col. Muzzy and Maj. Derrom, 2d, and Col. Abernethy, Lt. Col. Mason and Maj. Smith, 4th. Only one ballot was taken. It resulted in five votes for Wanser and four for Campbell. The members of the Union League Club, of Jersey City, tendered Brig. Gen. Wanser a reception. From the club house the new General was escorted to the armory of the 4th Regt., of which he had been colonel since 1889.

The Musical Courier of July 30, contains a three-column article on Mr. C. A. Cappa and his famous band. Among other things, the Courier says: "Who has not heard of the great 7th Regiment Band—the famous Cappa Band? Who has not many times applauded it with deserving enthusiasm? Who does not speak of it as one of the luxuries and treats of the city? Who is ignorant of the fact that it is one of the exceptions to the general rule, not to say the unique? What cannot be denied is that Cappa, with his band, has added to the musical instruction of the people, and to the progress of artistic taste, more than any other man in this city. The large number of people who listen with astonished silence to his concerts, and then applaud him with the utmost enthusiasm, prove the truth of these assertions and clearly show that New York people are of the same idea. Lesser Cappa is a man not only gifted with rare instrumental science but also with rare artistic sentiment. He must needs think deeply and use his wonderful practical spirit in the choosing and grouping of the parts as well as in the selection of the music."

The following are the quarterly returns of the 1st N. Y. Brigade for June 30 and March 31, 1892. Owing to the incorrectness of returns and tardiness at the several regimental headquarters in forwarding same, the figures are only available now. With the exception of the 9th Regiment, Troop A, 1st and 2d Batteries and Signal Corps the returns of all the organizations in the brigade had to be sent back for correction—a fact not to their credit.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Ascertained June 30, 1892.	Ascertained March 31, 1892.	Losses.	Gains.
Brigade staff.....	11	11	11	11
7th Regiment.....	40	1,007	1,047	1,047
8th Regiment.....	25	467	493	505	13	..
9th Regiment.....	36	545	581	606	25	..
12th Regiment.....	34	564	598	637	39	..
22d Regiment.....	36	591	627	664	37	..
69th Regiment.....	39	790	829	832	3	..
71st Regiment.....	33	513	545	559	44	..
1st Battery.....	6	78	84	85	1	..
2d Battery.....	6	73	79	85	6	..
Troop A.....	4	94	102	105	3	..
Signal Corps.....	1	123	24	24	..	1
Total.....	270	4,749	5,019	5,188	170	1

It will be observed that the aggregate strength of the brigade is 169 less than the previous quarter, and that all the regiments show a loss except the Seventh.

The annual inspection and muster of the following separate companies, N. Y., will take place as follows: 23d, Saratoga Springs, Aug. 18, 9 P. M.; 47th, Hornellsville, Sept. 6, 8.30 P. M.; 25th, Tonawanda, Sept. 7, 7 P. M.; 24th, Middletown, Sept. 13, 8 P. M.; 20th, Binghamton, Sept. 14, 8 P. M.; 31st, Mohawk, Sept. 15, 8 P. M.; 13th, Jamestown, Sept. 21, 8 P. M.

Capt. Geo. W. Rand, the enterprising commandant of Co. F, 7th N. Y., has tendered his resignation, the reason being pressure of business. Col. Appleton, at last accounts, had not accepted the resignation, and the members of "Big Six" and Capt. Rand's many friends hope he will arrange to remain in the service which he has so long honored.

STAFF INTERFERENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to your recent editorial, the interference by heads of departments with line officers is due in many cases to ignorance. It is a misfortune that anyone can become the head of a department without education in the line, commencing at the bottom. It is owing to this failure, that so much trouble is being caused. Each officer has enough to do to mind his own business, without trespassing upon the rights of others, and the lines should be sharply defined beyond which a passage is impossible.

"WHERE'S TOM?" asked the department clerk. "Taking an outing?" "No," replied the man at the next desk, "he is taking an inning. He's gone to the ball game."—Washington Star.

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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MYER, VA.

THE troops of cavalry are, one at a time, making marches to the various battlefields near here. Troop H, 8th Cavalry, have just returned from those of first and second battles of Bull Run. Officers and men were most interested at viewing scenes made historic years ago. The Stone bridge, Henry's house, the Stone house, the Dogan house, all memorable strategic points, were examined with interest. The charge made by the New York troops, under King, against Stone-wall Jackson is made memorable by the erection of a monument at the place where the loss was heaviest. This march, which is of incalculable benefit to men by its instruction, is allowed, because no expense is incurred. Two Army wagons are used, and the price of hay being less in the region of the march than at the post, the difference makes a saving—to the credit of the U. S. About \$30 is saved by each troop, making for the four troops \$120, and thus the march of drill and instruction pays Uncle Sam in both ways. The march to Antietam hangs on moneys being allowed for toll over a National road, as it comes out of incidents, and savings of hay, fuel, etc., would result from another source. Great and glorious Republic, we bow to you and your methods of making soldiers. The controversy referred to in JOURNAL arose from an order of the Q. M. General for the post quartermaster to discharge a civilian employee. The post commander sent the communication back, stating the man was employed by his order, that the authority of the Q. M. General to give orders concerning the administration of his post was not recognized, and was in violation of par. 851, Army Regulations, which says: "Such correspondence (from Chiefs of Bureaus of the War Department) shall not embody orders to be executed, by an officer reporting to an officer commanding troops in relation to any matter (not specially excepted from his command and control by the law or by the Secretary of War)." Why not regulate from Washington what soldiers may be employed on extra duty in the Q. M. Department as well?

NEXT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

LIEUT. A. L. PARMESTER has rejoined from a month's leave. Lieut. A. L. Dade, 10th Cav., has been spending a month during the vacation with his parents in Kentucky. Lieut. C. C. Walcott, 8th Cav., is ill at Fort Sheridan and unable to rejoin at the Cavalry and Infantry School at the expiration of his leave. Dr. Ben Brock has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a month's tour of detached service at Fort Reno. The troops are getting ready to go to Chicago in October. Friday, Col. Townsend had both battalions of Infantry drilling as a regiment. Presentation of colors took place also, a ceremony seldom seen at Western posts. In the evening a regimental parade was held. Col. Townsend expects to have the student officers go to Chicago with the troops in October, to be there for 10 days. It will give them instruction that they will not soon again have a chance to get. The sympathy of the garrison is extended to Lieut. and Mrs. Vostal in the sudden loss of their youngest child. It was taken sick with cholera infantum Friday and died Saturday morning. It will be buried here and they will then take a leave of absence. Mrs. and Miss Bullens, of Kansas City, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Beach. The Kansas City Times says: Major Brown, 12th Inf., has returned from a week's inspection at Cambridge, Mass. Lieut. Perkins and party went crawling recently. The mud was only knee deep in spots, but the sport was a great deal deeper. Chaplain Pierce, who wrote this item, forgets to state he was of the party and its chaperon.

THE recruits called for the Russian Army this year number 282,100, an increase of 50,000 over the contingent of ten years ago.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The headquarters of the Colorado Commandery will be at the Commercial Club, Denver, during the Knights Templar Conclave there in August next. The commander-in-chief, in a recent circular, publishes a valuable roster of the several State commanderies with names, positions, etc.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE streets of London, if put end to end, would reach to St. Petersburg.

A new fort is to be constructed for the defence of Havre, and armed with heavy guns and rifled mortars.

THE Engineers and Pioneers of the Austro-Hungarian Army are to be fused into fifteen battalions of Pioneers.

UNDER the new system of compulsory service in the Spanish Army, promotion is to be by merit. It is intended to have about 90,000 men with the colors.

THE completion is announced of the Central Uruguay Railway from Montevideo to Rivera on the northern frontier, adjoining Brazil, a distance of 352 miles.

THE Dnieper and Dvina are to be united by a ship canal at a cost of six and a half million roubles, thus bringing the Black Sea and the Baltic into communication.

THE belittlers of cavalry appear to be taking a back seat in France and Germany, which are giving increased attention to the mounted arm and more and more also to the artillery.

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special attention in selecting, and will be sent registered, thus insuring against loss
when parties mention the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in ordering.

It is stated that secret instructions have recently been sent to the managers of all the Russian railways not to enter into contracts with foreign firms, nor to admit foreigners into their service.

M. CAVAILHAC, the French Minister of Marine, has resigned in consequence of an adverse vote of the Chamber with regard to his direction of the operations in Dahomey, and M. Burdeau has been appointed in his place.

The King of Siam has supplied himself with a fast war cruiser of 2,400 tons, containing extensive and luxurious apartments for his own use, so that she can be used as a royal yacht. She is called *Maha Chakratri*, and is 300 feet over all.

A LONDON despatch states that the betrothal of the Duke of York, eldest living son of the Prince of Wales, to Princess Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck, who was betrothed to the Duke of Clarence and Avondale at the time of the latter's death, will soon be officially announced.

ENGLISH naval commanders have experienced great difficulty in distinguishing what is shouted through a speaking tube, when the ship is under way. One officer suggests that flexible rubber tubes be substituted for the metal ones now in use, to eliminate the vibration caused by the machinery and render the voice more audible than through a rigid tube.

The Germans are actively at work fortifying their new possession of Heligoland. They are blasting a tunnel 600 feet long from the summit of the rock to the sea and are building a pier or harbor for vessels at its mouth. Five armored turrets, a powder magazine and shell-proof quarters are building.

LIBERAL prizes are to be awarded by the Emperors of Germany and Austria to the winners of a long-distance ride competition, to take place on Oct. 1. The competitors are restricted to officers on the active list of the two armies, who will ride from Vienna to Berlin and from Berlin to Vienna, respectively.

THE war treasure, which Germany always keeps ready as a reserve fund in case of sudden hostilities, now amounts to six millions of gold coins—20 and 10 mark pieces. The treasure is stored away in the Julius Tower at Spandau, near Berlin, and is formally inspected at certain intervals.

In *La Nouvelle Revue*, of Paris, for July Madame Juliette Adam says: "Thirteen years ago I wrote: 'The logic of the situation which M. de Bismarck holds in relation to the Crown of Prussia will some day lead him to desire the Presidency of a German federative republic.' If the disgraced lord of Friedriehsruhe were a younger man, the prediction would be realized."

POPE LEO XIII. has addressed a letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of Spain, Italy, and North and South America on the subject of Christopher Columbus, decreeing that on Oct. 12 next, or the following Sunday, a solemn mass be celebrated in all the cathedrals and collegial churches of those countries, and recommending a fitting celebration in other ways of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The Spanish celebration was begun recently at Cadiz by the departure of the caravel *Santa Maria*, in the presence of Spanish, foreign warships and a large crowd of spectators.

Messrs. MERCHANT AND CO., roofing plate manufacturers, of Philadelphia, Pa., announce in their advertisement that they can make a much better, heavier, and more evenly coated roofing plate than the Gilbertson's old method brand. Their heaviest coated guaranteed roofing plate will now be the "Merchant's Old Method."

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BIRTHS.

BECKURTS.—At Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., July 23, to the wife of Lieutenant C. L. Beckurts, 5th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BARBER—HARMON.—At Cambridge, Md., July 26. Professor WILLIAM WYATT BARBER to Miss FLORENCE HURST HARMON, sister of Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon, U. S. Navy.

GRANGER—MAURY.—At Albemarle, Va., July 2, GORDON GRANGER, son of the late General Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, to Miss LUCY CHAMPE MAURY, daughter of the late M. F. Maury, formerly Commander U. S. Navy.

GUNN—BEUGLESS.—At Burlington, N. J., July 30, Mr. GEO. C. GUNN to Miss ANNIE BEUGLESS, daughter of the late Chas. in John Beugless, U. S. Navy.

BARBER—HARMON.—At Christ Church, Cambridge, Md., July 26, Mr. WILLIAM WYATT BARBER to Miss FLORENCE HURST HARMON, sister of Dr. George E. Harmon, U. S. N.

DIED.

BROOME.—At one minute past midnight, July 29, after a short illness from the effects of the terrible heat, at her residence, No. 147 Piermont St., Brooklyn, N. Y., MARY COCHRAN, wife of Lieut. Colonel John L. Broome, U. S. Marine Corps, and sister of Dr. Alexander Cochran.

COGSWELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., July 28, Mrs. SUSAN M. COGSWELL, widow of Colonel Milton Cogswell, U. S. A.

COMMAGERE.—At Washington, D. C., July 25, FRANK YOUNG COMMAGERE, formerly 1st Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry.

HEAP.—At Winchester, Va., July 22, ELIZABETH BOWYER HEAP, widow of David Porter Heap and mother of Paymaster S. L. Heap, U. S. Navy.

LITTELL.—At Fort Marcy, N. M., July 23, STOKES VINCENT LITTELL, infant son of Lieut. J. W. Littell, 10th U. S. Infantry.

MASSEY.—At Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, July 19, after a protracted illness, of cystitis, J. B. MASSEY, M. D., aged 71 years; and at Sandusky, O., suddenly, of heart failure, Mrs. CATHERINE M. MASSEY, aged 68 years—parents of Lt. S. F. Massey, U. S. Army, retired.

NEWTON.—At Washington, D. C., July 29, ADRIAN HEARD, widow of Captain John T. Newton, U. S. Navy.

SMALL.—At Governor's Island, N. Y., August 1, Brevet Brigadier General M. P. SMALL, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, in service at York, Pa.

VESTAL.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, HOWARD, the youngest son of Lieut. and Mrs. Vestal, 8th U. S. Cavalry, aged eight months.

WHITING.—At Washington, D. C., August 2, Lieutenant Colonel DANIEL POWERS WHITING, U. S. Army, retired.

WILSON.—At Norwalk, Conn., July 31, LEWIS O. WILSON, father of Capt. Henry Wilson, U. S. Navy, retired.

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MEN WANTED. Ordnance Office, War Department, U. S. A. Men to enlist in the Ordnance Department are desired at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Fort Monroe, Va.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; and Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Soldiers having good discharges preferred. Apply direct in person or by mail to the Commanding Officers of the Arsenal.

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Noon
Night

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